The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 19, 1900 XXXIX—NO 18

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL] Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best

$31.50 Round Trip to Denver Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western line. July 3, 9, 17, August 1, 7 21, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs and Deadwood, S. Dak. Quickest time and best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western Ry. For full particulars address D. W. Adams, 234 Superior street, Cleveland O

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J. H. Hurd, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

SHEPARD & CO., dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

BOWERS & CO. manufacturers of Threshing Machines Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bee: Patties Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Marquette, on Lake Superior,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

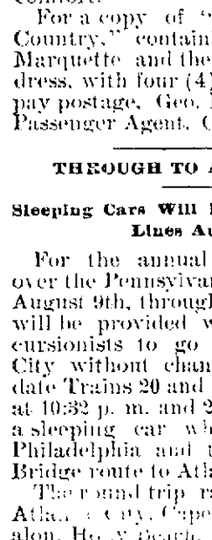
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Sleeping Cars Will Run via Pennsylvania Lines August 9th.

For the annual seashore excursion over the Pennsylvania Lines, Thursday, August 9th, through car conveniences will be provided which will enable excursionists to go through to Atlantic City without changing cars. On that date Trains 20 and 8, leaving Massillon at 10:32 p. m. and 2:12 a. m., will carry a sleeping car which will be run via Philadelphia and the Delaware River Bridge route to Atlantic City.

The round trip rate will be $13.50 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey, Ocean City, Maryland, or Rehoboth, Delaware. Tickets will be sold for regular trains of August 9th, with return limit of twelve days, including date of sale. For illustrated folder showing information about the seashore resorts, names of hotels, etc., apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon.

Look at your tongue! If it's coated your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills will clean your tongue, cure dyspepsia, make your liver right. Mild, safe and sure. 25c, all druggists. Sold by all druggists.



Straw Hats Must Go. Big Cut in Prices.

Bathing Suits - - - 50 cents
Outing Caps . - - - 25 cents

DOLL'S
Cash Hat AND Shirt Store

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL prepares boys and young men for college. That is the school specialty. Boys over ten years of age received. Location excellent, beautiful grounds, large corps of teachers and small classes. Handsome catalogue free. Wilson & Fair, Box 600, Saltsburg, Pa.

CHINA DECLARES WAR

Invades Russian Province of Amur.

CAPTURED AND BURNED CAPITAL.

Garrison Held Out Bravely, but Was Finally Overwhelmed and Nearly All Perished—Chinese Troops and Boxers Seized a Russian Transport.

LONDON, July 18.—The Daily Mail published a sensational dispatch from St. Petersburg dated Monday, which asserts that there is no doubt that China has declared war against Russia. He further said in part:

"I hear from a reliable source that the Chinese troops and Boxers seized a Russian transport vessel laden with munitions, near Aigun (on the Amur river, about 18 miles from the Russian frontier), killing almost the entire Russian escort.

"They then suddenly attacked and bombarded the town of Blagovechensk (capital of the Amur government, on the Amur river). The garrison held out bravely, but was finally overwhelmed. Nearly all perished, and the town was burned."

NO EXTRA SESSION OF U. S. CONGRESS.

Cabinet Meeting Decided It Was Not Necessary—Message to Wu Helped Make President More Hopeful

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A special cabinet meeting was attended by President McKinley, Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Long, Secretary Gage and Postmaster General Smith.

Afterward, Secretary Root gave out the following formal statement of the action of the cabinet:

"The president has determined that the facts now known to us do not require or justify calling an extra session of congress. Should future developments indicate that he is unable to do what is required with the means now at his command and the action of congress is necessary to furnish either men or money or authority, he will not hesitate to call it together."

The decision that an extra session of congress was not demanded by existing conditions was the outcome of the showing which both Secretary Root and Secretary Long were able to make as to the force that can be thrown into China without the authorization of additional troops by congress, and also the decidedly more hopeful feeling entertained by the president and the members of his cabinet as to the safety of Minister Conger and other foreigners in Pekin, due to the cable of Minister Wu reporting the safety of the ministers July 9, two days after their reported massacre.

While this cable is not regarded as conclusive, it is accepted in good faith for the present. But the administration, it can be definitely stated, has set in motion some machinery by which it is confidently predicted absolutely authentic news as to the fate of our minister and the other foreigners at Pekin will be ascertained. Through what channel the administration expects to receive this all-important news is not known, but that definite statement of the situation in Pekin is daily, if not hourly expected can be stated with the utmost positiveness. The advices receiven from Pekin probably will be the determining factor in blazing the future course of this government. If Minister Conger has been murdered, an extra session of congress seems inevitable.

The message of Admiral Remey, noting the successful fighting at Tien Tsin also made the situation more hopeful, but the message received by Wu was responsible for the really hopeful feeling of the president.

Secretary Root furnished to the cabinet a summary of the troops available not only in this country, but in Cuba, and gave it as his opinion that between 10,000 and 12,000 troops in all could be spared for service in China. These reinforcements are to be rushed through at the earliest possible moment. Most, if not all of them, it is believed, can be landed by the end of August or early in September.

General Haywood was summoned and he showed that 1,000 more marines would be enlisted. He was told to hurry up the enlistment.

It was decided also that the battalion of marines, 800 in number, who were to have left for the far east at the end of the month, should go forward next Sunday in command of Major Raudolph Dickens.

It is the present purpose of the president to return to Canton on Thursday evening, unless his presence here is deemed necessary at that time. Colonel Webb Hayes and William Barber, the president's nephew, accompanied the president here, as did Secretary Cortelyon.

FOREIGNERS SAFE JULY 9.

Minister Wu Received Such a Message. Li Hung Chang Ordered to Pekin.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Chinese minister received a dispatch from the minister at London, authenticated by Sheng, the imperial inspector of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai and by two viceroys, declaring that the foreigners in Pekin were safe on July 9, and were receiving the protection of the government. This is two days after the reported massacre. Minister Wu has laid the message before Secretary Hay.

The text of the dispatch received by Minister Wu is as follows:

"The utmost efforts have been made to protect foreign ministers who were well on the 18th (Chinese calendar corresponding to our July 9). If Tien Tsin city should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore the same in 100 years. Request the powers to preserve it, as the consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce. Earl Li Hung Chang is transferred to North China as viceroy to China and viceroy to Chi Li. Please transmit this dispatch to the ministers at other capitals."

This dispatch, which is dated July 16, was signed by Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung, of Tanking, and Wu Chang respectively, and also by Sheng, director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai. It was addressed to the Chinese minister in London and by him transmitted to Minister Wu under July 17 date.

In accordance with the request contained in the cablegram, Minister Wu asked Secretary Hay to agree with the other powers, to preserve Tieu Tsin from destruction.

So far as the United States is concerned, there has been no purpose wantonly to destroy this walled city, although the latest news from the scene of action indicates that the walls themselves have been battered down and a considerable portion of the city destroyed. Mr. Wu said afterward that he feared the destruction of the city was little short of complete.

The minister expressed the most complete confidence in the accuracy of the message showing that the foreign ministers were well on the 9th inst. When a bystander expressed some doubt on this subject, Mr. Wu inquired with some warmth;

"Why is it that you belive the exaggerated reports from unknown sources, and yet you choose to doubt this report, signed by our highest officials and containing inherent evidence of accuracy?"

The minister went on to show that this dispatch contained three distinct statements. One of them, the appointment of Li Hung Chang as viceroy of

TAOTIA SHENG.
[Imperial director general of railways and telegraphs.]

Chi-Li, had been confirmed already by the state department. Moreover, he said all three statements bore evidence of having originated at Pekin, including that as to Li Hung Chang, whose appointment necessarily must originate with the government at Pekin.

The appointment of Earl Li as viceroy of Chi-Li is considered by Minister Wu as one of the most important developments in the entire situation. Chi-Li is the great province in which Pekin is located, and is the very heart of the Boxer movement, so that the great viceroy now assumes supreme power at the point of greatest danger.

The state department officials are anxious to accept Wu's message as accurate, but there are some clouds of doubt about it. The question naturally arises, as it has many times in the past two weeks, if the Chinese government can communicate in this way with its representatives abroad why can it not permit the foreign ministers represented to be under its protection also to communicate with their governments?

Confirmation of the transfer of Li Hung Chang to the north came to the state department not only from Minister Wu but in a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai. It is stated that Li Hung Chang has started from Canton on his way to Pekin.

If the viceroy can get into Pekin, he also can carry messages to the foreign ministers if they are still alive, and the state department as well as the European prime ministers may seize the opportunity to make one more test of the truth of the latest reports respecting the safety of the legationers.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Admiral Remey sent the navy department a dispatch containing the following.

"CHE FOO, July 17.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

"Today hope to get our wounded from Tien Tsin either in the hostitals at Taku or aboard of the Solace. Communication is very uncertain. The following casualties apparently are confirmed: Marines, Captain Davis, killed; Captain Lemly and Lieutenents Butler and Leonard, wounded; army, Colonel Liscum, killed; Majors Regan and Lee, Captains Noyes, Brewster and Bookmiller, Lieutenants Naylor, Lawton, Hammond and Waldron, wounded.

"The total killed and wounded is reported at 775. The Russians and Japanese lost heavily.

"Our total loss is reported at 215, about 40 being marines, but the numbers are believed to be exaggerated. I have an officer on shore especially to get authentic numbers and names, which will be promptly telegraphed.

"The city and forts now are in the hands of the allies. Admiral Seymour has returned to the fleet. The ranking officer ashore is Admiral Alexieff, at Tieu Tsin.

MILITARISM A MYTH.

Democrats Claim a Fallacy, Said Roosevelt.

ALLEGED DESERTION OF IDOLS.

Declared President McKintey Secured the Philippines. as Did Jefferson the Louisiana Purchase—MacArther Fighting Tagals as Jackson Did Seminoles.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—Colonel George Stone, of California, president of the National League of Republican clubs, called to order the twelfth convention of the league in the Auditorium.

Rev. Dr. S. C. Smith, of St. Paul, offered prayer.

Secretary Stine read the call for the twelfth annual convention. On the roll call of state about half the number responded. Welcoming addresses were made by city officials.

F. B. Wright, past president of the national league, was among those who spoke.

Governor Roosevelt, escorted by Former President Woodmansee, appeared on the platform. Afterward Governor Roosevelt was introduced by President Stone. The governor was received with prolonged cheers. He made a brief speech.

United States Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, later addressed the convention on the issues of the coming campaign.

Retiring President Stone afterward addressed the convention.

A motion that the addresses of President Stone and Senator Nelson be published in the proceedings of the convention was adopted.

A resolution which was adopted unanimously was presented by Hayes, of Ohio, endorsing the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley and heartily approving the charter and principles of the gallant rough rider. Theodore Roosevelt.

Standing committees of the league were appointed and the convention adjourned until today.

After appearing before the league convention and speaking briefly, Governor Roosevelt was driven to the Commercial club, where he was tendered an informal reception and luncheon, Later, a public reception was held at the hotel.

Governor Roosevelt addressed a mass-meeting here last night. In talking about the Democratic platform, he said in part:

"They rant about trusts, but they have nothing practicable to advance in the way of remedy; nor is this to be wondered at, when one of the makers of their platform, the representative from New York, and the leader of their organization in New York, are both themselves among the most prominent stockholders in the worst trust to be found today in the United States, the ice trust, which had justly exposed itself to the criticism which our opponents often unjustly apply to every form of industrial effort. They have invented the imaginary danger of imperialism, and about that they also rave. Yet so conscious are they of the hollowness of their attack, so well aware that to follow out their professions would mean to trail the American flag in the dust, that they are obliged to pretend that really, after all, they are for expansion. After infinite labor, they finally did decide that they still believed in free silver. This decision was reached in their committee by a vote of 26 to 24; so that it appears that they only have 52 per cent of faith in their 48 cent dollar after all. Even this amount of faith they were able to reach purely by the aid of Hawaii, and yet four years ago they objected as much to our expansion over Hawaii as they now object to our expansion over the Philippines.

"It is hardly necessay to discuss what they say about "The constitution following the flag." The Democratic party never championed the doctrine thus set forth save in the dark days when it had become the hand maiden of slavery and rebellion, and danced to any tune which the apostles of slavery chose to pipe. When under Jefferson the great west beyond the Mississippi was acquired, when largely through the instrumentality of Jackson, Florida was added to the union, the new provinces, with their Indian populations, were governed precisely and exactly on the theory under which the Philippines are now governed. President Jefferson secured the Phillipines, and Andrew Jackson warred against the Seminoles when we had acquired Florida from Spain precisely as General MacArthur is now warring against the bandits among the Tagals in Luzon.

"Unless we are willing to deprive Jefferson and Jackson of the meed of honor, which has been held to be peculiarly theirs, we cannot deny the same high praise to President McKinley. At Kansas City the men engaged in preaching the gospel of dishonor and repudiation solemnly asserted that "imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home." You men of Minnesota and the Dakotas, who are here this evening, can appreciate the fatuousness of this statement, by the simple process of thinking whether your liberties have been abridged by the return of the Minnesota and Dakota troops who won such honor for themselves in the Philippines. If it were worth while I would point out its dishonesty and insincerity. But flagrant though these are, its absurdity is so much more flagrant that nothing need be said. It it is with their cant about militarism and "intimidation and oppression at home," as following what they are pleased to call "conquest abroad." We cannot argue with them on this proposition, because no serious man thinks for one moment that they believe what they assert.

"During the great civil war there were many preachers of the gospel of disloyalty among the so-called Copperheads of the north, and these men like their representatives along our opponents today prophecied the subversion of the country when the great armies of Grant and Sherman should come back from the war; but the great armies of Grant and Sherman returned to civil life and were swallowed up among their fellow citizens without a ripple. A considerrble army was kept for a year or two on the Indian frontier and in some of the southern states; but it never entered the head of a human being to attempt what the Copperhead prophets of disaster had frantically foretold. In '98 or '99 you yourselves saw regiments and brigades and divisions return from Cuba, Porta Rico and the Philippines. to be disbanded and swallowed up in the mass of the people, if volunteers, and if regulars, to resume their ordinary work in fort and cantonment; and after greeting them on the day they returned, the bulk of people would never have have been able to tell, except by the newspapers, whether they had come back or not. Of all idle chatter, the talk of danger of militarism is the idlest. The army we have now is relatively to the population of the country less in size than it has been again and again during the last century and a quarter, in times when we had only our own Indians to guard against.

TAKE THEIR CHOICE.

Gold Standard Empire or Bimetallic Republic.

COL. BRYAN TO THE WAVERING.

His Statement Regardieg Those Gold Democrats, Who Oppose the Question or Imperialism, but Think of Withholding Support Owing to the Silver Plank.

LINCOLN, July 18.—Wm. J. Bryan's attention was called to the fact that some anti-imperialist had announced they would be opposed to him on account of the silver plank in the platform and he was asked as to whether this fact would seriously affect the anti-imperialist vote. He said:

"Several gold standard opponents of imperialism have already announced their intention to support the Democratic ticket, although the anti-imperialistic league has not acted officially. In such a matter each individual is governed by his own views as to the relative importance of the issues. The Democratic platform declares the question of imperialism to be the paramount issue,

"If any opponent of imperialism refuses to support the Democratic ticket because of the silver plank, it must be because he considers the money question more important than the Philippine question; that is, he prefers a gold standard empire to a bimetallic republic. When the test comes, I believe that those who adhere to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers, not from superior forces, but from the consent of the governed, will support our ticket, even though they do not endorse the silver plank.

"A large majority of the Democrats believe that a restoration of bimetallism would prove a blessing, but the anti-imperialists who dispute this will admit that any evils that might arise from bimetallism could be corrected more easily that the evils which would follow from the deliberate endorsement of militarism and imperialism."

CLARK AND BAER AGAIN HONORED.

Re-Elected by the World Christian Endeavorers—Baer Advocates Arbitration Between England and America.

LONDON, July 18.—Although now and then young ladies were carried out of the crowded meetings, fainting and overcome by heat, the enthusiasm marking the world's convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, at Alexandra palace grounds, was as strong as ever. The delegates burst into song with the same boundless enthusiasm as heretoform. The morning was given up to demonstrations of the worldwide extent of the Endeavor movement. Anxious inquiries for ministers whose names appeared on the program were largely the result of delay in travel caused by the burning of the steamship Saale in New York harbor.

Secretary John Willis Baer speaking of the growth of the movement said that the Christian Endeavor badge was worn by more than one brawny Briton from her majesty's ship Powerful in the famous siege of Ladysmith.

Mr. Baer strongly demanded that arbitration between Great Britain and America be made compulsory.

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the society of Christian Endeavor, delivered the presidential address. He spoke of Christian Endeaver in the far east. "in progressive Japan, in distracted China and with hopeful beginnings in Korea.

His tour of the world, Mr. Clark said, had convinced him that "the Cnristian Endeavor tree would bear fruit in any soil." Describing the greetings he had received everywhere, Mr. Clark said that in China it was "peace, peace, peace."

The Rev. Mr. Francis E. Clark and Mr. John Willis Baer were elected, respectively, world's president and world's secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. They and other prominent members of the society will go to Paris to attend the Christian Endeavor convention there July 22. Mr. Clark will be occupied in attending various European conventions of Christian Endeavorers until Sept. 1.

PROVIDENTIAL RAINS.

More Cheerful Outlook In Some Districts In India.

BARODA, India, July 18.—Special and official telegrams received here from the famine districts indicate a more cheerful outlook. Scant rains have fallen in Madras and Gujarat, in which latter province the famine has been most severe and the morality greatest. Elsewhere the rainfall has been fair, making the general prospects brighter.

RUSSIA IS INVADED.

Chinese Capture and Burn a Fortified Town.

JAPAN LANDING TROOPS.

A Shanghai Correspondent Says the Foreigners in Pekin are Dead—Russia May Act Independently of the Allied Powers—No More Troops from the Philippines.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

LONDON, July 18.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Daily Mail says there is no doubt that China has declared war against Russia. The correspondent says: "I hear from a reliable source that the Chinese troops and Boxers seized a Russian transport vessel laden with munitions, near Aigun, on the Amur river, about eighteen miles from the Russian frontier, killing almost the entire Russian escort. They then suddenly attacked and bombarded the town of Blagovechensk, capital of the Amur government, on the Amur river. The garrison held out bravely, but was finally overwhelmed. Nearly all perished, and the town was burned."

INVASION OF RUSSIA.

It Will Still Farther Complicate Affairs.

LONDON, July 18.—[By Associated Press]—If the news of the invasion of Russia proves true, it will complicate international affairs by giving Russia the right to act independently against China. The Associated Press correspondent at Shanghai wires that there is no doubt that the Chinese are withholding news, and that the dispatches concerning the massacre of the legations are correct. The Woo Sung forts, ten miles north of Shanghai, are being strengthened and supplied with ammunition, the garrison being largely increased. Fifteen thousand Japanese troops are being landed at Taku today.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

No More Will be Withdrawn from the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—[By Associated Press]—A cabinet officer today announced that there will be no further withdrawal of troops from the Philippines for service in China. The views of General MacArthur, who reports that the number of men under his command should be increased, rather than decreased, are approved by the war department.

The President announces that he will return to Canton Thursday evening. He will be in constant communication with Washington by wire and telephone.

MORE OUTBREAKS.

Viceroy of Nankin Unable to Protect Foreigners.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—[By Associated Press]—The viceroy of Nankin informed the foreign consuls that he cannot be answerable for events at Chao Sau, Ning Po and Chu Chua. At Ning Po the houses of foreigners have been burned and the missionaries maltreated. Foreigners at Chu Chua have been attacked and are fleeing to points of safety.

FOREIGNERS KILLED.

One Hundred Massacred by the Chinese.

LONDON, July 18.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated July 17, says a massacre occurred on July 9 at Tai Luen Fu, the capital of the province of Shan Si. Forty foreigners and one hundred native converts were killed.

ST. LOUIS CHOSEN.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—[By Associated Press]—The closing session of the national convention of the League of Republican clubs was held today. St. Louis was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

TRIPLE DROWNING.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 18.—[By Associated Press.] — Three brothers John, Andrew and Jacob Heganbotham, were drowned at Glenwood today while bathing.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC.

East Greenville Foresters Select August 11 as the Date

The annual picnic of Court Pride of Greenville, Foresters of America, will be held at East Greenville on Saturday, August 11. An elaborate programme has been prepared, all sorts of sports and amusements known to outing promoters being included.

Do you read the want columns daily?

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

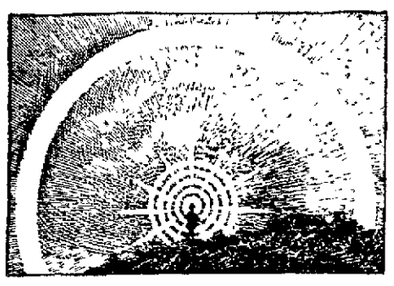
SCENIC FOGBOWS.

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL HALOS THAT APPEAR ONLY ALONG SEACOASTS.

"The rainbows," says Mr. Wright in The Land of Sunshine, "believed in our school days to promise that the world shall never again be destroyed by flood, are so common that probably every grown person has seen at least one every year of his life.

"Fogbows are of rarer occurrence. These weird apparitions of the fogs occur only, so far as I know, in countries bordering on the seacoast.

"Recently near Los Angeles I saw a most remarkable fog halo, of which an imperfect idea is given by the illustration. I had climbed to the top of a hill about 500 feet altitude, where everything below me was shrouded in a thick undulating fog that spread over the country like a vast white sea. The sun arose above the fog clear and bright. At half past 6 o'clock the fog



FOGBOW.

began to drift. With this movement the halo made its appearance, unusually clear and sharp. Walking to the crest of the hill to get a better view, my shadow was thrown in almost inky blackness upon the fog in the center of the halo.

"The observer of a rainbow well knows that he is always situated exactly on a line between the sun and the bow itself. Around the head of the shadow was formed a series of prismatic rings of clear rainbow brilliancy. As the bow began to fade streaks of light radiated from the head in the shadow and from between and behind the rings. In the center, directly around the head of the shadow, was the same silvery whiteness of the primary bow."

Electricity In Medicine.

Some curious expedients are necessary at times in the medical applications of electricity. It is not uncommon now for the electric cabs in New York to be pressed into service as perambulating sources of electric power by physicians who are called upon suddenly to make X ray examinations of patients who are in localities where electricity from street circuits is not on tap. Recently on a steamboat plying from New York to a neighboring town a passenger undertook to commit suicide by swallowing laudanum. Among those on the vessel a physician was discovered, but naturally he did not have with him the apparatus for shocking the patient into sensibility. It was for awhile an even chance whether or not the suicide would be successful. Finally the electric light man on the boat bethought himself of his testing magneto, which is the same in construction as the calling part of the ordinary telephone—a box with two little gongs in front and a crank to turn. This machine can give a lively shock; so, armed with a few feet of wire and a husky deckhand to turn the crank, the electric light man appeared on the scene and offered the service of his apparatus. It was promptly accepted, and by dint of vigorous grinding of the crank the patient was shocked to the extent of keeping him alive.

Progressive Spain.

In his book, "Temperate Chile: a Progressive Spain," Mr. Anderson Smith of the Scottish fishery board shows the almost pathetic struggle of high culture with barbarism in southern Chile. Luxurious Pullman cars land the passengers in the midst of literally pathless forests, through which a track must be cut before a horse can pass. Yet wires fixed to the trees allow of telegraphic and telephonic communication with hamlets which lie weeks apart for the traveler. As to the colonists who are struggling to clear the forests and form homes in that land of perpetual cloud Mr. Smith gives the first place for thrift, cheerfulness and ingenuity to the French. The Germans have established themselves firmly as the commercial and manufacturing people of southern Chile. In the British settlers he recognizes room for improvement rather than matter for praise.

Malarial Mosquitoes In Jamaica.

The Jamaica correspondent of the London Times reports an interesting discovery in the island. Dr. Grabham, a local investigator, has discovered a specimen of the malarial mosquito in the neighborhood of Kingston corresponding to that determined by Major Ross. The importance of this discovery to Jamaica may be judged from the admissions to the Kingston hospital last year, one-third of whom were suffering from malaria. Fifty years ago so malarious were the Caymanas marshes, between Kingston and Spanish Town, that it was considered suicide for a white man to venture near them after dark or before sunrise.

Double Draft In Chimneys.

More perfect combustion in furnaces is secured by Mr. Paul Schlicht by novel means. He has discovered that on properly introducing an air current into a chimney it takes a course opposite to that of the hot gases, and its oxygen reaches the center of the fire in a heated condition favorable for completely uniting with the fuel.

HOMEMADE ICE.

What People May Do When the Price Gets Too High.

"If the courts fail, science may be depended upon to knock out the ice trusts," says a chemist in the Kansas City Star. "I venture the prediction that the average well to do family will be making its own ice inside the next two years. For a long time past a number of the cleverest inventors in the country have been trying to devise a small, compact ice machine with a capacity of from 50 to 500 pounds a day that can be operated by any domestic servant, and they have made sufficient progress to bring success clearly in view. It is an interesting fact that nearly all the remarkable improvements which have been made in large commercial machines during the last two or three years have suggested themselves in this tireless search for a practical household apparatus.

"When I say that success is in sight, I mean that all the most serious problems have been solved, and the difficulties that remain to be overcome are purely mechanical. As a matter of fact four or five small machines are already in the market, but none of them quite meets the requirements. The ideal apparatus for use in cities will probably obtain its power from an incandescent lamp socket, just like the ordinary electric fan. The cook will fill up the receiver with water, make the connection and go about her business.

"There is nothing Utopian about this little forecast. Private ice plants are already practical for very small commercial concerns, restaurants, confectioners, etc., and the household machine is one of the advances along the line of domestic economy to which we may look forward with absolute confidence. By the way, one of the inventors who are pegging away at the problem is a New Orleans man, and I was told lately that he had turned out a very successful working model. I have said nothing about liquid air, because that strange product has proved so tricky and intractable that it is risky to venture any predictions as to what may or may not be done with it. Another substance which has been exploited as the 'refrigerant of the future' is a so called 'freezing powder.' It is really nothing new, but an expensive chemical salt that is frequently used in laboratory experiments. It has no possibilities in practical operation."

Removing Superfluous Hair.

Dr. Neville Wood records in an English medical journal a case in which a large overgrowth of hair on a woman's face was removed by applying the X rays. The period of exposure was limited to ten minutes, and this took place ten times in one week, the face and neck being protected with a lead foil mask, except where the rays were intended to fall. The distance between the vacuum tube and the skin was between six and seven inches. Five amperes of current were used at a rate of interruption of about 300 a second. After the rays had been applied 14 times the darker hairs appeared to be losing some of their color, and after another week they obviously lessened in number. They began to be brittle and pale in color and the skin began to slightly redden. After 45 exposures the whole of the very thick and downy growth had disappeared, except nine hairs, which defied destruction for at least a week after the total removal of the others. After the treatment was stopped only a few thick hairs returned, and these were easily removed by the well known process of the electrical needle. Dr. Wood differs from a great many X ray experts in believing that the X ray treatment can be adopted without either pain or disfigurement. He maintains that 20 applications will prepare the ground for the more effective use of the electric needle, and that between 30 and 40 exposures are enough to produce the permanent removal of the hair.

Soil and Fauna.

In an article in the annals of the Linnæan society of Lyons M. Roux applies the results of his geological study of the Lyonese mountains to an interpretation of the peculiarities of the region, not only climatic, economic and hygienic, but also as regards the fauna and flora. He comes to the conclusion that the absence of calcareous salts has an undeniable influence on the animal life. The fauna of a silecious region is less vigorous, less rich, less varied in species, less abundant in individuals than a calcareous region. This is particularly true as regards mollusks, certain kinds of insects, crustaceans and worms, but it also affects vertebrate forms. The essay is a most interesting one in its detailed attempt to correlate geological and biological facts.

Koch's Researches on Malaria.

In the report just published on his study of malaria in Italy Professor Koch says the infection of malaria is especially maintained and propagated by the relapsing cases which continue all the year round and form the link between one fever season and the next, so that the mosquitoes in the beginning of summer always find germs. If no relapse occurred in any of the cases of malaria in any given district, the mosquitoes would find no germs in the beginning of summer, and malaria would become extinct there. The professor ascertained that the so called æstivo-autumnal fevers were identical with tropical malaria.

Remedy For Cockroaches.

In a bulletin of the United States department of agriculture Dr. Howard gives a simple remedy for cockroaches, which will be interesting to housekeepers in many parts of the world. The remedy is of Australian origin and consists of a mixture of flour and plaster of paris, which is greedily eaten by these insect pests and rapidly "sets" in their stomachs.

A MAN OF SCHEMES.

THE GRAND PROMOTER EXPLAINS MATTERS TO HIS LANDLADY.

His Little Account Is Under Discussion, and He Shows Her That She Is Flying Along the Road to Wealth. Thus He Dodges a Calamity.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

The grand promoter expected it. For the past week he had observed many signs that his landlady had lost confidence in him and was working up her nerve to present him a bill. His cheerfulness at the dinner table almost bordered on hilarity, and as he left the table he executed a flank movement by saying:

"My dear woman, if it is not asking too much, I wish you would hand me my account this evening. I don't want to occupy your valuable time nor put you to any extra trouble, but it seems to me that we ought to have a settlement without further delay."

He hadn't been in his room two minutes when the landlady followed. She had the bill in her hand and the light of anticipation in her eyes.

"Ah!" said the major as he took the bill from her hand. "Nothing like promptness in business affairs. Let me see. The bill itself is made out in proper form. The chirography is fair. Room and board for ten weeks at $7 per week makes exactly $70, and there is no mistake there. My dear woman, permit me to congratulate you. You have a business head on you. Had you

"AND YOU MEAN I OWE YOU $930?"

needed this money before you would have asked for it. Not having any need of it and having perfect confidence in my financial integrity, you have held the bill till this date. Exactly ten weeks and $70."

"Yes, sir, $70," replied the landlady as she moved about uneasily.

"While it is only a trifle," continued the major as he looked the bill over again, "it should be paid and the books balanced—that is, if there is anything coming to you it should be paid at once; if there is anything coming to me I'll give you 30 or 60 days to square up."

"But how can there be anything coming to you?" protested the landlady.

"We can't tell until we have figured. My dear woman, my treasure of a landlady, let me say at the very outset that I am perfectly satisfied with your table, and as for my room kings have had far worse. If you will kindly go over the past in your memory you will admit that I have not made one single kick; satisfied, my dear woman, perfectly satisfied."

"Then the bill is all right?"

"Perfectly all right—couldn't be better. Let me see. When I organized the Universal Hand Organ trust I let you in on the ground floor for $50,000 worth of stock, I believe. That stock ought to have given you dividends of at least $5,000 a year."

"But it didn't, major. The whole thing busted up, you know."

"Ah, I remember. It was not a bust up, but the Hand Organ trust was consolidated with the Great American Antiblizzard syndicate. I haven't the books here, but if my memory serves me right I presented you with $100,000 worth of stock. If your annual income from that stock has reached the sum of $10,000—if you have been enabled to purchase"—

"But I never saw any stock," protested the landlady. "You said something about it one day, but a week later you claimed that you had dropped the scheme for a better thing. You owe for ten weeks."

"Let me see," mused the major—"let me see. Did I drop the Hand Organ and Antiblizzard trust for a surer thing? Ah, it comes back to me! Yes; we let go of it to take up and push to success the International Nursing Bottle monopoly. Object was to control the manufacture and sale of all the nursing bottles in the world. Any mother who refused to buy one of our bottles had to feed her infant from a trough. Each and every one of our bottles was provided with a squirt gun, and when the infant wasn't filling up on milk he was squirting at flies and developing his marksmanship. That monopoly was capitalized at $50,000,000, I believe. You were let in on the ground floor. As my landlady I took you in first of all. My dear woman, if your dividends on that stock"—

"But I haven't had any. That was another of your schemes that busted."

The major looked at her for a moment in doubt and perplexity, but then his face cleared, and, reaching for her hand, he shook it heartily and exclaimed:

"My dear woman, what a business head you have on your shoulders—what a head! It is no wonder that your landlord never has to come twice for his rent and that the fame of your table has spread abroad through the land. Let me assure you that I am not only satisfied with everything up to date, but I mean to continue on with you indefinitely—for years and years."

"But you must pay. I can't run my house unless my boarders pay."

"While perfectly assured that the International Nursing Bottle monopoly would pay 20 per cent dividends," said the major as he walked about, "we decided to drop it for a better thing. You must know the difference between 20 and 40 per cent profit—you surely must."

"Of course I do."

"Then I needn't go into details. You will see at once why we went into the Physical Pick and Ax Handle syndicate. It was the difference between 20 and 40 per cent. That organization was perfected only three days ago, and I have seized the earliest opportunity to talk with you about it. You are to come in on the ground floor. When Major Crofoot gets hold of a good thing, he remembers his friends. Not only have you as my landlady fed and lodged me on the best in the land, but"—

"But you are behind ten weeks," she put in.

"But, my dear woman, you did not stop there. You showed your confidence in my integrity by allowing my indebtedness to accumulate until it has finally reached the figure of $70. Where can such another landlady be found? Who will point me out another such case of financial confidence? But you shall be rewarded. People who repose trust in Major Crofoot cast their bread upon the waters to have it returned 20 times over. You will remember that this is an interview of my own seeking. Had I not sought it you would have let the bill run on for weeks and months yet."

"No, I wouldn't!" exclaimed the woman. "I've been trying to catch you for the last two weeks!"

"But I sought the interview," serenely continued the promoter. "I brought about this meeting in order that we might balance the books. My dear woman, you are a stockholder in the Physical Pick and Ax Handle trust. You are in on the ground floor. I have set aside for you $10,000 worth of stock at 10 per cent of its face value. That's $1,000. You know how it is when a man strikes a blow with pick or ax. He grunts. We make all our handles hollow. They do the grunting and save the man's vitality—makes the labor 10 per cent easier, and every laborer wants to work 11 hours per day. In six months we shall be supplying the world—profit of 10 cents in every handle and 1,000,000,000 used every year."

"But this ten weeks' bill?" she insisted.

"Yes, we now come to the bill. Your ground floor stock comes to $1,000. Take $70 from that, and we have $930 left. In other words, you owe me $930. But take your time, woman—take your time. Take 30, 60 or 90 days if you will. I have confidence in you."

"And you mean I owe you $930?"

"As you see, my dear woman—as you see. Look over the figures for yourself—exactly $930, and you needn't worry about it. Our first call on the stockholders is only for 3 per cent, and if you haven't the money I'll lend it to you. And that's all tonight, I believe."

"But I—I don't understand!"

"But you will after thinking it over. Run along now and think. Plain as day after a little reflection. Don't want to push you out, you know, but really I'm very busy, and you also want to figure it out. Don't worry—and don't worry, and good night to you."

M. QUAD.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

An Average of One Cubic Foot Consumed Every Two Minutes.

"Man wants but little here below" is an axiom which applies markedly to the quantity of air which is necessary to support life. It is estimated that when a man is at rest he consumes 500 cubic inches of air every minute, an allowance which at the first glance appears large.

It is, however, absurdly small when we consider that at this rate of consumption it would take a man 5 days and 9½ hours to exhaust the air in a small room 15 feet square and 10 feet high.

Any form of exertion, however, greatly increases the consumption of air. Thus if we saunter at two miles an hour we require just twice as much air as when sitting in our armchair, and at four miles an hour nothing less than 2,300 cubic inches will satisfy us.

Taking an average consumption throughout life of one cubic foot of air every two minutes, we reach some very interesting conclusions. Thus an hour's supply of air could be contained in a trunk 5 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep.

In a day we should exhaust a small roomful, 10 feet long, 7 feet wide and 10 feet high.

For a year's supply we should require a reservoir or hall 100 feet square and a shade over 26 feet high, and the supply for a long life of 80 years would be contained in a large hall 1,000 feet long, 500 feet wide and 42 feet high.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

It frequently occurs that officials of national banks retain the first notes issued by the bank as souvenirs. If these notes are never brought into circulation and are never presented to the government for redemption, the government is that much richer. The records of the redemption division show that there has not been an instance since national banks were first organized where the entire circulation of any bank was fully redeemed, and there is today a considerable fund in the treasury to that account.—Boston Globe.

The Zulus carry their wounded to the hills and expose their wounds to the air, having found by experience that that is the quickest way of curing them.

Kentucky furnished more soldiers, Confederate and Union, than any other state according to population.

DOES HE OWN THE FISH?

We are asked if a farmer has not a better right to the fish in the river which runs through his farm than the man who lives down the river in some town. This will have to be answered from a legal and not from an ethical standpoint. The law of the country holds that he has only an equal right to the fish in the stream with his town brother down the river. The law broadly recognizes the rights of the general public in all streams of running water and meandered lakes. Though the fish may be in the river, the bed of which he owns, he still does not own the water or the fish in it and is just as strictly bound by the laws governing the season and method of taking the fish as though he lived somewhere else. He has a common right, with all others living tributary to the stream, to the use of the water and must neither divert its flow or injure its quality to the detriment of his neighbors down stream. A pond which is formed by the spring overflow of a river and which at all other times is entirely isolated from the stream is in the same category as the flowing river, and though such pond be full of fish left there by the overflow, the owner of the pond possesses no exclusive right to or ownership in such fish. If a man should sink a flowing well and thereby create a fish pond which he stocked up with fish, he then becomes the absolute owner of such pond and all that it may contain, and the public acquires no rights whatever thereto. Owning such pond and its fish, he may further catch them and kill them whenever he wants to, regardless of close or open seasons. The right to enter upon a man's land in pursuit of fish in a stream varies in different states. In some states where a man has stocked the stream he can bar out the public, but he cannot dam or obstruct the stream so as to prevent the run of such fish to other portions of the stream not controlled by him. In most states the right to walk up a stream or run a boat thereon and catch the fish therein is allowed, the common law of trespass not applying.

ECONOMICAL PROGRESS.

Eastern farmers develop an agricultural virtue from sheer force of circumstances which, could it find a foothold among those of the west, would do much to add to the prosperity of the western man. We refer to the practice of economy in the matter of little things—the looking after the small economies of the farm and the avoidance of minor wastes. An eastern farmer once said that the wastes of a western farm would easily constitute the profits of an eastern one. When land is cheap and labor high, much of this western waste is absolutely unavoidable. Then the soil was so rich and productive that the very excess of crops naturally fostered a wasteful method of caring for them. Thus the straw was burned in the field and the cornstalks left to rot, while hay was put up in poor, leaky ricks with a go devil, because this way required but a minimum of hand labor. Fifteen and 20 cent corn makes men careless in the matter of feeding it when one man and team will raise 1,500 bushels of it with 45 days' work. But as the value of the western farm increases the eastern virtue of saving can be applied to the management of the western farm with much advantage. In fact, it must be so applied if even the good western farm is to be made profitable. We notice a marked improvement along this line during the past few years. There is but little machinery now left to winter in the field, barns are taking the place of old sheds for stock and the storage of the crops, wet spots are being drained and waste corners of the farms being utilized, more of the products of the farm are being converted into finished products on the farm, and year by year western wastes become less and less noticeable.

DOES THE RAINFALL CHANGE?

We are asked whether, with the removal of the timber of the country and the cultivation of the soil, the average rainfall of a given territory shrinks. No, it does not. The rainfall will, of course, vary from year to year, as it has always done, but the average precipitation will remain the same. It is true that with the removal of the timber and the cultivation of the soil drought periods probably become more marked, this being caused by the more rapid removal of the water from the surface into the artificial ditches and waterways and also by the greater amount evaporated from the soil by growing crops. These two agencies account for the drying out of the large areas of wet lands all through the west. The rainfall of the Mississippi valley comes not from moisture evaporated from the soil of the valley itself, but almost wholly from the water pumped up by the sun from the gulf of Mexico. This being the case, it follows that so long as the gulf remains and the sun keeps at work there can be no visible change in the rainfall of the valley itself. The lesson which needs to be learned under the changed conditions is how best to conserve the rainfall, for that undergoes no change.

It has always been that laws passed by the several states for the protection of game and other birds have been held in general contempt. No laws have been so difficult of enforcement and none so little regarded. It is of special interest, then, to note that the general government is about to take a hand in this good work and that at last our game and song birds will be under the protection of national laws, which will be executed by United States marshals and federal courts—an authority which the people hold in profound respect. Congressman Lacey of Iowa is entitled to the thanks of all lovers of bird life for his efforts in securing this legislation.

CAUGHT IN THE STORM.

The Hopeless Wreck of an Ocean Steamship.

Anyone who has stood on the crowded wharves of a busy seaport and watched the departure of a great ocean steamship must have been thrilled with a sense of resistless power and strength, as the mighty craft turned her bows from the shore and began her seaward voyage. Who, watching such a scene, would dream that a simple flaw in the material of a small bolt would, when caught in the fury of a storm, render entirely useless the machinery that controlled the rudder of the ship and leave her to drift, a helpless wreck, at the mercy of the waves. Yet this is what happened a few weeks ago in a furious storm on the North Atlantic.

Not only so, but there are parallel cases occurring every day around us and, so careless are we, we take no heed until it is too late. How many busy men and women are going about their work feeling out of sorts, with perhaps a troublesome headache, or a bilious attack or disordered stomach, and take no thought of the consequences. But let him beware. The fatal flaw in the human machinery—the disordered stomach—may not harm them much so long as things run smoothly, but let the storm come—a sudden stress of overwork or worry—an emergency in business, or troubles in the household—when every energy is needed, and the constitution which, if sound and well, might have easily weathered the storm, breaks down and becomes a helpless wreck.

Why not be warned in time? Restore and build up the stomach with Knox Stomach Tablets, a new combination of proved and pure remedies which act directly on the stomach and liver and remove the cause of the minor ailments which make exertion a misery and life a burden. One box will convince the sufferer. If unable to secure them from your druggist, send 50 cents to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full sized box will be sent you postpaid.

YOUNG MAN!

Are you Saving Money?

Better begin at once by investing in one of our lots

$10 down will start you on the road to riches.

Our lots are sure to increase in value.

Have You Money?

We have figures to show that you can make 8 per cent. or more if you invest with us.

Lots from $150 to $600.

Business property and dwellings for sale. Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Broken Bric-a-Bracs.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent. better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs $8.75 a pound, and another costs $2.65 a gallon while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make larger profit.

The profit of Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement, and this is doubly true in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over $5000 a month, throughout the country. Established in 1876.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off hand advice from druggists.

If you are all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other rubber and leather articles, with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement. And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

BEAUTIFUL SHIRT WAISTS FREE

We are going to give 10,000 of these lovely Summer and Fall waists absolutely free to those who will help us introduce our Diamond Digest Tablets by simply selling 8 boxes at 25c. a box, no more. Send your name and address on a card and receive tablets by return mail. They quickly cure the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache and Rheumatism. When sold, send us the $2.00 stating color and size of waist desired. Every order will be filled the same day money is received. These waists are beauties, very latest styles, colors & material, TRY US. You will find there is at least one honest concern giving exactly what their advertisement says. Write to-day. It costs you only 1c. more. Address DIAMOND DRUG CO., 84 W. Broadway, N.Y.

YOU NEED NO LONGER SUFFER.

DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS DESTROY DYSPEPSIA

A Certain Cure for { INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION.

We wish to quickly introduce this wonderful remedy in every part of the country and shall make many unprecedented premium offers to those who will assist us in so doing. "DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS" is a household word throughout the North, South, East and West. FREE Sample Package for 2c. Stamp.

BUY THE GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

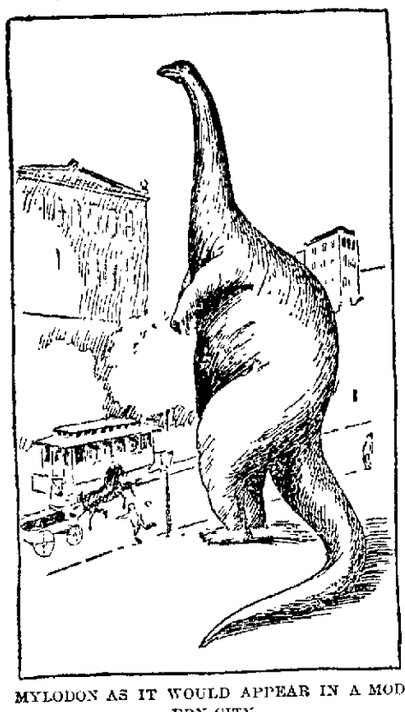
HUNTING BIG GAME

A LONDON NEWSPAPER HOPES TO FIND GIANT SLOTHS IN PATAGONIA.

The London Daily Express has got up an expedition to Patagonia to find whether the mylodon, or giant sloth, still exists in the mountains there.

The fact that scientists believe these giants of prehistoric times still exist in flesh and blood was brought to light in a lecture by Professor Ray Lancaster in London, who said:

"It is quite possible, but I don't want to say more than that. I believe the



MYLODON AS IT WOULD APPEAR IN A MODERN CITY.

giant ground sloth still exists in some of the mountainous regions of Patagonia."

Professor Lancaster concluded his interesting lecture by showing a colored representation of a mylodon as the best authorities consider him to have appeared or as perhaps he does today appear in the lower portion of the Andes.

These sloths attained an enormous length. The skeleton of one of the same family found recently in Wyoming measured 135 feet.

They had powerful hind legs and a tail of enormous strength, much resembling that of a kangaroo, but of giant proportions. They could stand upright, and it is believed that they subsisted mostly on the tender tops of trees.

Descendants of the sloth are still found in Central and South America, but they are comparatively small.

The modern sloths seldom if ever stand upright. They cling to the lower side of branches, and when one enters a tree he does not leave it until it has been denuded of all its foliage. It is called a sloth because of its slow movements.

The Express expedition is fitted out so that if at all possible one of the giants will be taken alive.

Hesketh Prichard, who is at present acting as The Express commissioner of the Haiti expedition, is to have charge of this search for a monster.

J. B. Scrivenor, B. A., who won the Burdett-Coutts scholarship at Oxford in 1899, will accompany Prichard as geologist.

They firmly believe they will find a mylodon, but even if they should not the unexplored region to be traversed will add much to the zoological and geological knowledge of southern Patagonia.

Evolution of Goethe's Art.

In a paper on "The Evolution of Goethe's Art," read before the Royal Society of Literature, Mr. Oscar Browning traced the development of Goethe's literary faculty, beginning with the French influences which surrounded it at Frankfurt and the return to German influences at Leipsic, passing to the friendship with Herder, which awakened a love of early natural poetry and the appreciation of English literature, especially Shakespeare and Goldsmith. Court life at Weimar furnished a stimulus toward the drama, and the Italian journey emphasized the classical tendencies of his mind. Returning to Weimar he became possessor of himself and the undisputed master of European literature. Mr. Browning dwelt on the generalizing tendencies of Goethe's later art. Civilization creates the necessity for new subjects in art and means of dealing with them adequately must be found.

Smokeless Coal.

Experiments have for some time been made in England with smokeless coal. This peculiar fuel may be burned either in an ordinary grate or in a basin in the middle of a room without developing any perceptible odor or smoke at any time. The fire looks like the finest coke fire, and the flame is white and blue. It throws out a considerable heat. The residue of the coal amounts to about 3 per cent. For industrial purposes this new fuel is formed into briquettes of different sizes for different purposes. In London smokeless briquettes can already be bought at about $5 per ton. The smokeless coal is said to be composed of 95 per cent of coal dust and 5 per cent of a mixture of wood, tar and unslacked lime. These three ingredients are mixed together and pressed into molds in such a way that they do not fall apart when being burned.

Longest Electric Sparks.

The celebrated Spottiswoode coil, built under the auspices of the Royal society, gave a spark of 42 inches. The Queen coils are to give a spark of 45 inches, expending an energy of three to four horsepower and having a potential of 500,000 volts.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

When a man gets to liking bees, he can't get interested in much of anything else.

California's latest boom is a sort of a tonsorial one—oil wells and Belgian hares—a sort of a hair oil boom, as it were.

Wheat at $1 a bushel is not in any way out of line with pork at $5, beef at $5.50, corn at 35 cents and labor at $1.50 per day.

With oleomargarine sold as butter, as it is at the present time, the steer and the hog can be properly referred to as dairy animals.

We notice that trees always grow better on land which was originally in native timber than they do when planted upon prairie soils.

The thin and bony cow always charges less for the butter she makes than does the smooth and well fleshed one. Butter making is the business of the lean cow, beefmaking that of the other.

A new tool pertaining to farm work offered this season has been the wireless corn planter. Theoretically it was a good thing, practically it proved a failure, as it could not adapt itself to all conditions.

It is said that a sprig of red cedar stuck in a hill of melons will keep the striped melon bug away. We have not tried this and incline to the opinion that this recipe goes with the red clover remedy for house flies.

Many a western farmer is this year confronted with a yield of $2 worth of hay from a $60 an acre meadow. This didn't pay when he had to hire the cornstalks broken down in his cornfield so that he could put the field into oats.

The fateful time for the young bird is the day on which it leaves the home nest. Unsuspecting and unable to care for itself just then for a day or two, the cats of a community make short work of a large per cent of all birds hatched.

Some way we never liked this plan of going out into the barnyard, taking a rooster's head off and getting him into the frying pan or pot before he got cold. Chicken meat is vastly tenderer and more palatable if properly ripened before cooking, as are other meats.

In the section of country where the writer lives there was recently an extremely heavy fall of rain, a regular cloudburst, six inches of water falling in less than three hours. Upon each acre of land where this rain fell no less than 679 tons of water were deposited.

While the rainfall of the Mississippi valley averages about 36 inches per annum, a large per cent of this water returns to the sea by way of the great river. If the rainfall could be exactly adjusted to the needs of agriculture, one-half of this amount would insure good crop conditions.

It is always poor policy to cut all the trees from the hills which are too steep for cultivation and fit only for pasturage. Our observation leads us to the opinion that more good blue grass pasture can be obtained from an acre of land when it is partially shaded with trees than when it is all exposed to the sun.

They have a goose in Indiana which has a verified record of having lived 50 years. We think that we got the mate of this goose as a present for a Thanksgiving dinner at the hands of a dear old lady (since dead) two years ago. We do know that our goose was tough enough to have lived a hundred years easy enough.

A recent experiment in the feeding of steers conducted at the Minnesota experiment station is of interest. A lot of steers were divided, and one half of them were fed out of doors with no shelter save an open shed. The other half were stall fed and housed. The steers fed outside did the best, ate more food and laid on more meat.

Ruth is at work in the Kansas wheatfields—hundreds of nice girls, some with college diplomas, some social leaders, some rosy cheeked country girls. The gathering of such a munificent crop is in no sense unwomanly work. Perchance as some of these fair maidens gather the golden ears they, like Ruth of old, shall find a Boaz.

Comparing a tract of heavy forest timber and the groves, shade trees and shrubbery found around and upon the home lots of a thickly populated town, we find that most of our birds prefer the latter for a home to the denser and heavier native timber. The robins, grosbeaks, catbirds, blue jays, brown thrushes, orioles and flycatchers are seldom seen in the heavy timber, while they swarm in all our towns and villages. Possibly the fact that in the towns they are exempt from the attacks of crows, squirrels, hawks and owls may have something to do with this fact, and then it may be that they find a greater abundance of food.

Reports from all the sugar beat fields of the west are encouraging. There is a good stand of beats, and the plants are growing thriftily. As a matter of fact there is no longer any doubt that any quantity of high grade sugar beets can be grown wherever good crops of corn are produced.

As between a farm lying upon a dead level and one located upon rolling land we should prefer the latter. True, the level farm may be the richer soil, may be more economically worked, and the rolling farm may sometimes wash, and there will be hills to climb, but it is worth a good deal to have the view of the changing landscape of the hill farm. The best men come from the hill countries.

It was not very much of a house that this man had on his farm; neither were his barns and outbuildings such as to attract favorable attention, yet every one who drove by his place noted and commented upon the fact that he kept the highway bordering his farm neatly mowed, which thing did more than he was aware of to set off his farm and stamp him as an enterprising and public spirited citizen.

A pickle factory which cost the people of the little town where it is located $7,000 as bonus to secure has lain idle for several years because the farmers in the vicinity will not raise cucumbers at 40 cents a bushel to keep it running. Where farmers make their money raising corn and hogs and keeping cows they do not generally take kindly to special crops, such as cucumbers, sugar beets and the like.

England is now receiving each day not less than 2,300 tons of dead meats from foreign countries. Improved processes of handling meats have made the meat of all the faraway countries tributary to her markets. Sheep and cattle in Argentina, which but a few years ago were slaughtered by the million for their hides and tallow, are now artistically dressed and delivered by thousands of tons on the London market.

Lyon county, Minn., a well settled section of the prairie west, has this year paid out the sum of $2,953 as bounties on wolves killed within its borders. There were 85 old wolves and 779 cubs destroyed. It is a curious fact in the natural history of the west that these prairie wolves always greatly increase in numbers with the settlement and improvement of the country during the first 30 years after settlement.

Cowpeas, equal in fertilizing value with clover as a soil renovator, have been grown in the south for 150 years. With the urgent demand all through the grain growing sections of the west for plants rich in protein and at the same time nitrogen gatherers and distributers why should this cowpea be confined to the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line? Peas, beans and clover have maintained the fertility of English farms for centuries.

If there was a range of mountains 5,000 feet in height stretching across the Mississippi valley from east to west in the vicinity of Cairo, Ills., the now fruitful and productive northwest would be an arid desert. As it is the moisture laden clouds from the gulf of Mexico pass from the gulf unobstructed up through the entire trough of this great valley and make it one of the best watered and most productive areas of land in the wide world.

Wheat, which during the past year of advanced prices on nearly all agricultural products has remained steadily in the dumps, failing in any degree to respond to the improved price conditions, has at last waked up and is now well headed for the dollar mark. Droughty conditions through the spring wheat territory and bugs in the winter wheat section have so shortened up the prospective crop that dollar wheat is easily in sight for the next year.

Pretty soon now you keep an eye on that pasture where your cows are. If the grass gets brown and the cows begin to shrink in their milk, you want to get a move on yourself and stop the leak, one of the worst on the farm. If you planted an acre or two of sweet corn in the field adjoining the pasture, as we suggested last April, you want to get the cows and the corn together. An August shrinkage of milk in the dairy cow is seldom or never restored by the flush feed of September.

We noted recently with much pleasure the efforts of a 7-year-old boy at garden making. He had no assistance and was left to plan out and plant his garden, a patch a rod square, just as he pleased. He had it all divided up into little beds, upon which he had growing corn, potatoes, beans, tomatoes, melons, peas, radishes and lettuce. He carefully hoed his garden and did not let a weed get started and carried water a long distance in a little tin pail to water it. We doubt if he will ever feel prouder during his life than he did when he showed us his fresh peas.

ECZEMA — SATANIC ITCH.

This most aggravating and tormenting of all skin diseases is caused by an acid condition of the blood, and unless relieved through certain instrumentalities too much of this acid poison reaches the skin and it becomes red and inflamed. The itching and burning are almost unbearable, especially when overheated from any cause The skin seems on fire, sleep or rest is impossible, the desperate sufferer, regardless of consequences, scratches until strength is exhausted.

This burning, itching humor appears sometimes in little pustules, discharging a sticky fluid, which forms crusts and scales. Again the skin is dry, hard and fissured, itches intensely, bleeds and scabs over. This is a painful and stubborn form of the disease.

While Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and many like troubles are spoken of as diseases of the skin, they are really blood diseases, because

THERE CAN BE NO EXTERNAL IRRITATION WITHOUT AN INTERNAL CAUSE.

If the blood is in a pure, healthy condition, no poisonous elements can reach the skin.

External applications of washes, lotions and salves sometimes mitigate the itching and soothe the inflammation, but cannot reach the disease. Only S. S. S., the real blood medicine, can do this.

S. S. S., the only purely vegetable remedy known, is a safe and permanent cure for Eczema and all deep-seated blood and skin troubles. It goes direct to the seat of the disease, neutralizes the acids and cleanses the blood, re-inforces and invigorates all the organs, and thus clears the system of all impurities through the natural channels; the skin relieved, all inflammation subsides, and all signs of the disease disappear.

Mrs. Lefa M. Hoffmin, of Cardington, Ohio, says she was afflicted with Scrofulous sores and Eczema from birth. Her face at times became so badly swollen that she was not recognizable, and her limbs and hands were very sore. She was treated by all the doctors in town without being benefitted, and in her researches for relief, was told by an old physician to take S S. S. She followed his advice and was promptly cured, and has never had a return of the disease. This was seventeen years ago. She sincerely believes she would have been in her grave years ago but for S. S. S., and adds, "what it has done for me it will do for others."

SSS

Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and write our physicians fully about your case; they will cheerfully give any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this. Address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Identified at Last.

Glen Miller, a United States marshal in Utah, was sitting in his office at Salt Lake City one day when a well dressed and intelligent looking man entered and addressed him. "I was confident that I knew the man," said Glen in reciting the circumstances, "but I was not able to place him. As we conversed pleasantly it gradually became impressed upon me that he was an old Kansas acquaintance, perhaps some one I had known at the university, but he spoke so cordially and with such an assumption of his knowing me and my knowing him that I did not have the nerve to ask him who he was.

"In Salt Lake," continued the smiling marshal, "we have the same fashion of doing the square thing by a friend that used to prevail in Kansas. There is no prohibition law in Utah, and we found a place near by that was sufficient unto our purposes. After I had said something, and he something, we quickly got along to the stage where I invited him to my house for dinner, but all the time I was taxing my mind to learn his identity and watching for a chance word that would give me a clew.

"'By the way,' I said at last, 'when did you come out?' meaning from the States, of course. 'Oh, I got out last night. You see, they cut off nine months for good behavior.'

"Then it broke over me. My guest was Pete Curry, a celebrated mail robber, whom I had taken to the penitentiary just three years before."—Kansas City Journal.

Her Last Drink.

In Hyde Park lives a young matron who is of such a high nervous temperament that if she drinks the very smallest amount of alcoholic stimulant before going to bed the result is sleeplessness for the remainder of the night. Some nights ago a number of friends dropped in for the evening, and the husband, who, by the way, is a southerner, suggested that he make a mint julep for each of the company. The suggestion was received with delight, and the juleps were promptly mixed.

In his wife's glass, however, he put only enough whisky to flavor the water, probably not more than a teaspoonful. Of this she sipped about half. The result, however, was the same. She was troubled with insomnia all night long, and it was not until 5 o'clock in the morning that she dropped off to sleep and, as a consequence, was not called for breakfast.

At 10 o'clock she came down stairs and hearing the voices of children on the front porch stopped to listen. Her heart filled with motherly pride as she heard her elder son, a boy of 6, telling seven or eight children from the neighborhood that they must not make too much noise as his mamma was asleep. Imagine her horror, too, as the young hopeful added:

"She drank so much whisky last night that she couldn't come down to breakfast this morning."—Kansas City Star.

Something He Couldn't Wear.

A wealthy American who became a convert to Rome was very generous to Pope Leo XIII in money matters. He had done many generous things, and the pope had rewarded him with orders and medals galore. For once a year this convert made a pilgrimage to Rome, where he was kindly received by the holy father as a son and generally, until the orders were exhausted, each time was bestowed with some fresh honor. On such occasions all these brave metal pieces were attached to the rich American's breast.

"I'll soon end that," the pope remarked to a confidante who was at his side during the levee. "Next time I shall give him a snuffbox," which he did, and a beautiful jeweled box it was.

The following year the American turned up again and was granted an audience, when to the holy father's consternation the faithful son of the church appeared not only with all his medals, but with the snuffbox attached to his waistcoat.

"The next time," the pope said, with a comical sigh, "I shall present him with a marble topped table. It is the only thing I can think of that he can't tie to his waistcoat."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Feminine Trait.

Mrs. Hoon—They say that Mrs. Swiftsmith is greatly troubled with insomnia.

Mr. Hoon—Yes. I understand that she discovered the fact, a week or so ago, that her husband talks in his sleep, and she hasn't slept a wink since for fear of missing something.—Harper's Bazar.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Change of Time of Trains Over the Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 27, 1900, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows. For the East: 2:12 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 1:14 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 10:32 p. m. For the West: 4:12 a. m., 8:25 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:40 p. m. Mail East, 12:29 p. m.; mail West, 11:15 a. m. All trains daily except the train East at 7:50 p. m. and West at 8:25 a. m. For particular information on the subject apply at the ticket office. J. A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—Our family realize so much from the use of Grain-o that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage I have used them all, but Grain-o I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain. Yours for health.

C. F. MYERS

$1 Massillon and Canton to Rock Point, July 24th.

Via Pennsylvania Lines, special excursion train from Massillon 6:30 a. m., Canton 6:49 a. m., account Reunion Day of western Pennsylvania C. M. B. A. Opportunity to see nature in beauteous attire. Returning leave Rock Point at 5:30 p. m. Music by Pittsburg Cathedral Orchestra, fifteen pieces. Dancing free.

THE PLACE TO GO.

The Seashore is the Ideal Spot for Outings and Vacation Trips.

It will cost only $13.50 for round trip from Massillon to either of the ten famous resorts: Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey, and Rehoboth, Delaware, and Ocean City, Maryland. Tickets will be sold Thursday, August 9, via Pennsylvania Lines, the all-rail route to the sea. For particulars apply to J. A. Seoemaker ticket agent, Massillon.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,

FANNIE WILLIAMS.

Caught in the Act.

A beautifully printed illustrated pamphlet has been issued by the Queen & Crescent Route that is full of interesting data as to the historic old seaside city of Charleston, S. C. The National Educational Association meets there in July and every teacher in the land will be interested and profited by a perusal of the pamphlet. It will be sent to you free. A beautiful frontispiece entitled "Caught in the Act," adds to the novel makeup of the pamphlet. Send your name to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati. If you are a teacher the pamphlet comes to you free.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, June 25, 1900, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	10 30 p m

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8 a. m. connect for the lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound. Main Line.	†2	†Sun	†4	x6	*8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire			6 45	12 20	4 30
Bridgeport			6 45	12 20	4 30
Uhrichsville		8 10	8 40	2 20	6 38
N Philadelphia		6 46	8 58	2 37	6 55
Canal Dover		6 53	9 05	2 44	7 03
Justus		7 00	9 35	3 13	7 14
Massillon	7 15	7 15	9 55	3 30	7 50
Canal Fulton	7 34	7 34	10 06	3 45	
Warwick	7 41	7 41	10 13	3 56	
Sterling	8 08	8 03	10 34	4 20	
Seville	8 14	8 14	10 40	4 26	
Chippewa Lake	8 28	8 23	10 48	4 35	
Medina	8 36	8 36	10 56	4 48	
Lester	8 48	8 48	11 07	5 00	
Brooklyn	9 34	9 34	11 46	5 46	
Cleveland	9 50	9 50	12 00	6 00	

Lorain Branch.	†14	†16	†10
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	11 08	6 21	2 22
Grafton	11 29	6 41	2 56
Elyria	11 45	6 59	3 13
Lorain	12 02	7 15	3 32

South Bound. Main Line	x1	†3	†5	†Sun	†17
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M	A.M.	P.M
Cleveland	7 20	1 35	5 10		6 00
Brooklyn	7 37	1 43	5 2		6 15
Lester	8 27	2 3	6 20		7 08
Medina	8 36	2 40	6 51		7 13
Chippewa Lake	8 48	2 51	6 45		7 24
Seville	8 57	2 59	6 54		7 34
Sterling	9 03	3 04	7 00		7 40
Warwick	9 24	3 24	7 22		8 01
Canal Fulton	9 31	3 32	7 30		8 08
Massillon	9 50	3 50	7 50	6 25	8 28
Justuss	10 0	4 06	8 05	6 42	8 42
Canal Dover	10 26	4 37	8 35	7 10	9 11
N Philadelphia	10 43	4 44	8 42	7 15	9 18
Uhrichsville	11 1	5 10	9 00	7 30	9 35
Bridgeport	1 05	7 05		9 40	
Bellaire					

Lorain Branch.	†11	†13	†15
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 00
Elyria	7 20	1 25	4 18
Grafton	7 43	1 43	4 36
Lester	8 05	2 15	4 58

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

Note 1 stop for passengers going south of Massillon.

Note 2 stops for passengers from south of Massillon.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

CA&C — Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 25	*1 10	*7 35	
Hudson	9 26	2 40	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
AKRON lv	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
Barberton	10 00	3 30	9 28	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 35	4 12	10 00	504
ORRVILLE lv	10 40	4 12	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 20	4 55	10 53	†5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 50	6 17	12 20	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	*2 05	† 7 40	*1 40	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	†5 40
Mt. Vernon	2 2	8 28	1 25	7 15
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 39	*8 40
ORRVILLE ar	4 45	10 30	3 25	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 25	p m
Barberton	5 37	11 18	3 58	*2 15
AKRON ar	5 55	11 38	4 15	2 30
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 15	2 30
Hudson	6 35	*12 05	4 45	*2 55
CLEVELAND ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 40	
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:2A a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 11, 1900

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 48	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	All 30	P 2 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 55	P 12 01	3 31	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 13
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	All 00	P 9 40	P 2 35	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 00	4 10	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 45	5 00	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10		5 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt 40 E. Main St

New Grocery Store.

Complete New Stock at Lowest Prices.

H. A. BOWERS,

Formerly of East Greenville, has opened a first-class Grocery at

No. 80 West Main Street.

Highest Prices for all kinds of country produce. Make this store your headquarters when you come to Massillon.

G. F. BRECKEL, Mgr.

Regular term begins October 1st, 1900.
Equipment most complete.
Students received without previous dental training.
Women admitted. Write for catalogue.

PITTSBURG DENTAL COLLEGE,
Dept of Western University of Pennsylvania,
711 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

RELIABLE EFFECTIVE
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR LITTLE ILLS
MASON'S HEALTH DEFENDERS
ARE EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY
FREE FROM CALOMEL, OPIUM & ALOES
YELLOW TABLETS CURE DYSPEPSIA
BROWN " " " CONSTIPATION
RED " " " COUGHS
WHITE " " " SORE THROAT
40 TABLETS 10 CENTS
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS OR MAILED FOR PRICE.
H. T. MASON CHEMICAL CO. 515 ARCH ST PHILA. PA.

Latest News—Now is the time to Subscribe.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 66.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamgartin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Rankin's News stand in North Mill street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON No. 293

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

Herein consists the peril with which the country is threatened by the Democratic party according to the sound view of Matthew Marshall, in the New York Sun: "They propose to reduce, as in the twinkling of an eye, by more than one-half, the value of all contracts for the payment of money not specifically payable in gold. The wages of labor, and the thousands of millions of savings of the industrious and thrifty poor would suffer the same fate as the accumulations of the rich. The rich, indeed, would not submit to be despoiled without resistance. As soon as it became known that on March 4, 1901, Mr. Bryan would be President and a Bryanite congress could be called together in extra session to pass an unlimited silver coinage act, every holder of securities liable to be paid in silver would hasten to turn them into gold at the best price obtainable, and a monetary panic would ensue, more violent than any which the country has ever experienced."

While it is evident that no difficulty was experienced at the cabinet conference on Tuesday in arriving at the conclusion that by providing for the exigencies of the Chinese situation with the means now available the necessity of calling an extra session of congress would be obviated, the question remains open whether enough troops to serve all purposes demanded of the United States can be furnished for Chinese service out of the present force of 100,000 men. If it should be found that the number of American soldiers and marines now in China or to go there are not enough to fill the required quota of the United States, it will be necessary to call congress together to provide more. The executive has no authority to increase the army above its authorized strength. Should the foreign commander at Tientsin and Taku deem it necessary to have a greatly increased allied army, the United States would be expected, and of course, would willingly furnish its quota.

An interesting sketch in a recent number of the Breeder's Gazette gives an idea of the splendid work which is being done in the state's agricultural college where young men and young women from all parts of Ohio are taught to labor intelligently. The college could not have a more favored location. All roads lead to Columbus and within the city limits lies the beautiful farm in the valley of the Scioto. There is no richer soil in the world. The college farm is proverbial for its productiveness. It is notorious that farmers refused to credit experiments made on this rich soil, which was the cause of the removal of the experiment station to Wooster. Doubtless the school suffered a little from the loss of the experiment station, yet there continue to be made practical experiments and demonstrations of great value to the students and all of us. It is not a little, pinched-up farm, but consists of nearly 240 acres. Here is taught the romance of real life. The poetry of having brain, muscle, skill. The marvel of it is that with such a wealth of advantage as that offered, there should be, compared to the numbers of young men and young women all over the state, so few to avail themselves of their privileges.

LOSING THE WHEAT BELT.

A New York paper produces one of the hitherto unreported speeches at Kansas City that was delivered in a hotel lobby by a Kansas delegate with a queer laugh that can hardly be expressed in print. He said:

"Folks in our parts ain't as hot for Bryan as they uster be. He made a bad break on wheat—Heugh! Ho! Heu! He tol' us there couldn't be dollar wheat till we got 16 to 1 silver. Well, we've had dollar wheat onct or twiset, and we're goin' to have it agin—Heugh! He! Heu! —but there hain't been no change in silver 'cept it's goin' lower, and we're chasin' 16 to 1 just the same. This kinder shakes our confidence in Bryan, and we're 'bout ready to vote for somebody that don't set up as a prophet or don't get found out. Heugh! He! Heu! You can't count on the Bryan vote in the wheat belt that we gave four year agone; we've learned somethin' since then."

A bystander interrupted by saying that Bryan would explain, in his speech accepting the nomination, the phenomenal conditions through which wheat had risen while silver dropped.

"Big words don't scare me," continued the Kansas delegate. "I've been to school and know what 'phenomenal conditions' means. The biggest phenomenon I've seen yet is the man who has the cheek to ask for a second nomination after makin' the biggest blunder of the nineteenth century 'bout wheat and money. Heugh! Ho! Heu!"

FACTS FOR MASSILLON VOTERS.

From the July circular of Justice, Bateman & Co., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, is extracted the following:

The recent action of the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia, in indorsing the present administration, and by the re-nomination of the president, insuring a continuance of protection to American industries, removes any probability of tariff changes and should in itself give great encouragement to owners of wool.

Through the courtesy of a Massillon wool dealer, THE INDEPENDENT is enabled to publish a letter by the representative of another Philadelphia wool firm on April 13, 1896, when the Cleveland free trade administration was yet in power. The letter says:

"At present there is an enormous stock of wool available, both foreign and domestic, for the season of the year. In all our experience we don't think we have ever carried so much over as we will this season, and we are only a fair specimen of the trade. Everybody has large stocks of wool, which nobody seems to want, excepting here and there a sharp, keen and able manufacturer, who is willing to take a little wool, but with the knife in it to the hilt. It is not now a question of price, but to find consumers of the stock, and while importations of foreign goods continue as they are, and have been, we don't see how the manufacturer is going to run, unless he makes a big cut in wages, and that is something the working people will not have or assent to without a great struggle, and the manufacturer doesn't feel willing to undertake the fight."

Some manufacturers, however, were obliged to undertake the fight, and big cuts in wages were the result all over the country or else the manufactories shut down altogether. Facts presented in this way make good reading for Massillon workingmen. They know what they have now: they know what their privations and sufferings were previous to the last four years, and they have their own judgment and the words of sound advisers to tell them that every vote cast this fall for the man who says "there is no prosperity" is a vote to change those words from fiction into fact.

JONES AND LEWIS.

They Will Be the Speakers at the Foresters' Picnic.

Chief Ranger William Morgan and Sub-Chief Ranger Ernest Davis, of the East Greenville Court of Foresters, are in Massillon today, making arrangements for the annual picnic of that society, which will be held in A. L. Young's grove, south of East Greenville, on August 11. They state that ex-Labor Commissioner, John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, and T. L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, national vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, will attend the picnic and will deliver addresses. There will be quoit matches, a shooting tournament, foot races and bicycle races. Cash prizes will be given the winners of all the events but the bicycle races. The parade will take place at 9:30 o'clock, and every minute of the remainder of the day there will be something to occupy the attention of the public.

THE FAILURE OF THE CROPS.

It Compels Russell & Company to Lay Off Many Employes.

The threshing engine and thresher department of Russell & Company's works are working with greatly reduced forces at present and will continue to do so until next September. Many men employed in these departments have been laid off in consequence. One of the main reasons for the partial suspension, which is a month earlier than in other seasons, is the failure of crops in certain sections, making a corresponding decrease in the demand for farming machinery. With reference to the employes affected, the company has adopted a plan whereby the work will be equalized, as far as possible. Employes who are idle one week, will be employed during the next, and vice versa. Other departments of the shop are working full at present.

Paris Fair.

The American exhibit at the Paris Exposition will be an open volume, whose lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, unfaltering energy and consummate performance may be read by all, of every age. The United States Government Building is about completed, and no effort has been spared to make it worthy to represent our nation. It was by the same American perseverance, industry and unfaltering energy, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the famous dyspepsia cure, was first produced. Since that time, it has never failed to perform its duty—the cure of constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague, liver and kidney troubles. It is an excellent tonic for the general health. All druggists sell it. There is nothing to equal it.

"Take Heed Will Surely Speed."

Be sure to heed the first symptoms of indigestion, nervousness and impure blood, and thus avoid chronic dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all the evils produced by bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is your safeguard. It quickly sets the stomach right, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and keeps up the health tone.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

Low Priced Farms.

Send stamp for list of 100 farms at very low prices; all sizes, in Ashtabula county. Best county in the state—best state in the Union. Address, H. N. Bancroft & Company, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

DECENNIAL BOARDS

Something About Work of the Equalizers.

A DEFECT IN THE LAW.

Another Bungle of the Last Legislature Creates Embarrassments for the State Board of Equalization—How the Massillon Board Will Proceed With Its Work.

There are not many candidates for the position on the decennial city board of equalization made vacant by the death of Paul Houriet. The council will have plenty of time in which to elect a successor, as the board does not meet for organization until the third Monday in September. The decennial land appraisers, or district assessors, are still at work, and it will be several weeks before they will have completed their labors. The county decennial board of equalization will meet for organization in August. It is composed of the auditor, surveyor and commissioners, and its duty is to equalize the value of all real property outside of the cities of the first and second class in the county.

It has been discovered that the Royer law, passed by the last legislature, has a serious defect which cannot be remedied. This law provides for a state board of equalization, revising section 2,818 of the statutes. The first section is amended and the change creates the board on but a little different basis than the old board, and stipulates that it will convene on the first Tuesday in December and adjourn in the following May. The balance of the section is repealed. It was the balance of the section which provided for the actual workings of the board and stipulated in what manner valuations should be changed and apportioned. When the board meets at Columbus, it can organize according to law, but when it seeks information in regard to the methods of procedure, it will find the statutes strangely silent. If it becomes a law unto itself no limit can be placed on its acts.

The auditor will lay before the city board of equalization the returns made by the district assessors, with the additions he shall have made thereto, and the board shall then immediately proceed to equalize such valuation, so that each tract or lot shall be entered in the tax list at its true value, and for this purpose shall observe the following rules:

They shall raise the valuation of such tracts and lots of real property as, in their opinion, have been returned below the true value thereof, agreeably to the rules prescribed by this title for the valuation thereof.

They shall reduce the valuation of such tracts and lots as, in their opinion, have been returned above their true value, as compared with the average valuation of the real property of such city, having due regard to their relative situation, quality of soil, improvement, natural and artificial advantages possessed by each tract or lot.

They shall not reduce the aggregate value of the real property of the county below the aggregate value thereof, as returned by the district assessors.

Provided, that before such boards shall increase the value of any tract or lot as returned by the assessors, the owner thereof shall have at least ten days' notice of such intended increase by registered letter in all cases where the residence is known. The return receipt for such shall be filed by the auditor.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Men Who Will Have Charge of the Republican Campaign.

Chairman U. S. Johnston, of the Stark county Republican central committee, has announced the following as the executive committee to assist in the work of the coming campaign: U. S. Johnston, chairman; J. A. Welker, secretary; Jacob I. Piper, treasurer; Henry W. Harter, J. P. Fawcett, A. C. Eynon, C. C. Bow, Hiram Doll, Charles R. Miller, W. F. Thompson, Canton; W. W. King, F. J. Miller, Alliance; William F. Ricks, J. H. Hunt, Massillon; A. B. Campbell, Canal Fulton; Austin A. Hay, Beach City; L. B. Santee, Marlboro.

The headquarters will be in the Cassilly block, where three rooms have been secured, and the necessary furniture is now being purchased. The active campaign will not open until September 1, but a movement is now on foot looking to the organization of a permanent club.

THEY'LL SURELY COME.

So Says the Railway Company of Its Improvements.

Officials of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company say that because the improvements which it promised the council within six months from the date of the new franchise have not been commenced, the public must not think that it will not keep its word. There have been other and more important retarding circumstances than the scarcity of material in connection with the proposed improvements, but it is stated that now things have taken the right kind of a turn, and that the line to Navarre and the reconstruction of the Massillon and interurban lines will shortly be begun.

The great merit of Slusser's Headache Tablets makes big sales everywhere. Therefore, now and then, dealers try to substitute "something just as good." It's a lie! Don't let them do it, and if they try write us confidentially at once. Slusser Pharmacy, Louisville, Ohio. All druggists, 10 and 25 cents.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

President McKinley is Called to Washington.

CANTON, July 17.—President McKinley, accompanied by his private secretary, left for Washington, on the Pennsylvania, at 10:50 Monday evening. Dispatches received from Washington yesterday, advised him to return to the White House at once, owing to the appalling news received from China.

Members of the Stark County Bar Association are holding their annual outing at Meyer's lake today. The Hon. John C. Welty will deliver the principal address, his subject being "Our Profession."

Judge McCarty yesterday handed down a decision in the case of the Diamond Portland Cement Company, against John Keim, assignee of the A. Bonnot Manufacturing Company, of Louisville, in which plaintiff brought suit to recover $11,300 for damages alleged to be due for breach of contract. In his decision Judge McCarty awarded plaintiff $7,635. Attorneys for the defendant gave notice of motion for new trial and an appeal.

In the assignment of Azariah Shorb, of Massillon, final account has been filed.

Forest Duckenbrode, stove and tinware dealer, of New Berlin, assigned to John O. Kreighbaum, Tuesday morning.

In the estate of Patrick Moylan, of Lawrence township, order of sale has been returned, the premises being sold to the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, for $450. Sale was approved and deed ordered.

CANTON, July 18.—The members of the Stark county bar and county officials held their annual outing at Meyer's lake, Tuesday. When Landlord Sliker, of Lake Park hotel, called "dinner," almost a hundred persons made themselves conspicuous by their presence. Immediately after discussing the menu, the feast of reason and flow of soul occupied the attention of the members. The Hon. John C. Welty's address on "Our Profession" was well received, as was Archibald McGregor's poem, reciting various phases of life in the legal profession. The Hon. R. S. Shields and the Hon. William A. Lynch were chosen to make addresses at the next annual meeting. A committee of five, with C. C. Bow as chairman, was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to the association at the next regular meeting. The afternoon was spent in social games and conversation.

Jacob Decker by his attorneys, W. S. Nutt and Sterling & Braucher, has filed suit in common pleas court against Warthorst & Co., of Massillon, for $1,000 damages for personal injuries received while working with a scraper on May 6, 1900. He alleges that he sustained injuries by a fall of earth and stone while working under the direction of a foreman of the defendant's company.

Warren E. Keplinger has filed a petition in court of common pleas, against the Princess Plow Company, praying for judgment for $4,400 on a promissory note, also that the court appoint a master commissioner to ascertain the liability of stockholders in the above company, and report his findings to the court.

SIPPO LODGE MEETING.

List of Officers Installed on Monday Evening.

The following officers were installed in Sippo Lodge No. 48, by D. D. G. M. B. J. Miller, on Monday evening: Henry Angerman, noble grand; Wm. Tasker, vice grand; O. P. Kline, R. S. to N. G.; R. McCauley, L. S. to N. G.; R. Hardgrove, warden; E. Lewis, conductor; T. McGuire, R. S. S.; Wm. Welker, L. S. S.; E. Kryder, O. G.; F. Hisler, I. G.; C. Knoblock, R. S. to vice grand; L. Rose, L. S. to vice grand.

BEACH CITY FIRE.

Cheese Factory Totally Destroyed Sunday Morning.

BEACH CITY, July 17.—At 2 o'clock Sunday morning fire was discovered in the cheese factory, located a half mile west of town, and in spite of the efforts of the residents of the vicinity, the building was burned to the ground. The factory was owned by farmers in the neighborhood, and had only been in operation three months. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FURNACES FOR TIENTSIN.

Hess, Snyder & Company Have an Order Which they Cannot Fill.

Hess, Snyder & Company recently received an order for four furnaces for Tientsin, China. The furnaces are ready for shipment, but they will remain in the works until the situation in China improves somewhat. The firm cannot take the chance of sending them at present. The company on Monday shipped a carload of furnaces to Rochester, N. Y.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 17, 1900:

LADIES.

Brooks, Ida — Hunter, Mrs Chas
Eckroot, Miss Dora — Kumser, Mrs Geo

MEN.

Collins, Harry — Schomer, H J
Hodges, Mark — Shoup, M V
Houlihan, Paul — Smith, Aldrain

FOREIGN.

Tonas, Miss Lillie

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

PERUNA A REMEDY FOR FEMALE CATARRH.

MAGRUDER, YORK CO., VA.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude to you for all your kindness to me. It has robbed the grave of one victim, for I was in a critical condition when I wrote you before. Thanks to you, however, my health is fully restored. I wish every young lady in our town could read your book. There would be a great deal less sickness and puny women."—Miss Bertha E. Sargent.

NAVASOTA, TEX.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I think it is time to let you know what your treatment has done for me. I am rid of that terrible trouble I had when I wrote to you. When I would stoop over I could not straighten up without the most severe pain. I am well of that, and am much better in other ways."—Mrs. F. K. F. Gille, Box 19.

OSYKA, MISS.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I am sure that Pe-ru-na is one of the best medicines on the market. I am sure that I would have been in my grave now had I not used it. I have told many others the good it did me. Everybody said that I had consumption, and I knew that I would have it unless I got relief. I feel it my duty to give praise where it is due. I am and ever shall be grateful to the man who discovered Pe-ru-na."—Mrs. S. E. Dicker.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I am feeling much better now than I have for two years. I find Pe-ru-na to be the best medicine for female complaint, and in all cases of extreme weakness I think it is the best remedy in the world, as it has done me a great deal of good. My friends say that I am looking better now than I have for years. They want to know what I have been doing, I look so well. I tell them that Pe-ru-na did it. I hope Dr. Hartman will live many years more to help others as he did me."—Mrs. H. Buthe, 1834 Sixth street.

Every woman should have a copy of "Health and Beauty." This book contains specific instructions for the treatment and cure of female catarrh. It is illustrated and contains much information. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

THE CALL OF DEATH

L. Limbaugh Answers It Sunday Afternoon.

UNCONSCIOUS FOR WEEKS.

Was Street Commissioner for Ten Years, and Held Other Political Offices—Death of Mrs. Caroline Jellyman, Aged 68 Years, Mother of Mrs. Walter Smith.

Lewis Limbaugh, who died at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, lay in a state of unconsciousness for seven weeks previous to death, the cause of which was softening of the brain. Mr. Limbaugh had been in poor health for two years. He had grown almost blind during the past year. Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence, at 39 West Tremont street. The Rev. J. E. Digel will officiate. Burial will take place at the Massillon cemetery.

Mr. Limbaugh was 63 years old, and was a native of Germany. He came to this country with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Limbaugh, both now deceased, in 1850, in the same year locating in Massillon, which had been his home ever since. His marriage to Miss Matilda Rink, of Huntington, Ind., a sister of George Rink, of this city, occurred at Orrville in 1871. Mrs. Limbaugh and three children survive the deceased. The children are Charles and William Limbaugh, of Cleveland, and Harry Limbaugh, of Massillon. Adam Limbaugh, of Manchester, is a brother of the deceased, and Martin Limbaugh, of this city, is a half-brother.

Mr. Limbaugh was a bricklayer by trade, and he followed that vocation till disease deprived him of the use of one of his legs, which afterwards required amputation. Twenty-one years ago he became the agent of a fire insurance company, in whose employ he had been continuously ever since. He was an ardent Democrat, and was frequently elected to office on the ticket of that party, serving ten years as street commissioner and several terms as constable, assessor and member of the board of equalization.

MRS. CAROLINE JELLYMAN.

Mrs. Caroline Jellyman, aged 63 years, died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith, at 20 Fulton street, Saturday evening. Private funeral services will be held at the Smith residence at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. C. M. Roberts officiating. Mrs. Jellyman was a widow, and leaves three children, Mrs. Walter Smith and Miss Sarah Jellyman, of Massillon, and Miss Effie Jellyman, of Chicago. She was born in England, having immigrated to this country seventeen years ago, since which time she had resided in Massillon. Paralysis of the brain was the cause of death. The deceased had been unconscious for two weeks previous to dissolution.

MRS. CHARLOTTE HASSLER.

Mrs. Charlotte Hassler, the mother of Mrs. A. B. Oberlin, of this city, died at her home, west of the city, on Monday, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. Funeral services will be held at the Stanwood church at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon.

MRS. HARRIET WITT.

Mrs. Harriet Witt, the widow of Lucas Witt, died at her home on the Richville road, about two miles from this city at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The funeral announcement will be made later.

MRS. CHRISTIANA ZERBE.

The death of Mrs. Christiana Zerbe, aged 88 years, a former resident of Massillon, occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George L. Case, in Cleveland, on Tuesday evening. Death was caused by the infirmities of age. Mrs. Zerbe was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. Her husband was the late Jonathan Zerbe. Their home was in Massillon for more than thirty years. The children are Mrs. James H. Hunt and Mrs. J. P. Burton, of this city; Mrs. G. L. Case, Miss Ida Zerbe and Jerome Zerbe, of Cleveland, all of whom with the exception of Mrs. Burton, who is at present with her daughter, Miss Clara Burton, in Europe, were with their mother at the end. It has been Mrs. Zerbe's habit to spend part of every summer with her daughters in Massillon, where she is well remembered. The funeral will take place from the Case residence, Cleveland, on Friday morning at 10:30. The body will be brought to Massillon on the train leaving Cleveland at 1:35 p. m., and interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

Services Over the Remains of L. Limbaugh and Mrs. Jellyman.

The funeral services of the late Lewis Limbaugh took place from the Limbaugh residence, 39 West Tremont street, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. There was a large attendance. The following acted as pallbearers: Fred Hose, Peter Schneider, Jacob Hose, Tobias Schott, Jacob Schneider, sr., and Philip Geis. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

FUNERAL OF MRS. JELLYMAN.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Caroline Jellyman, which was conducted from the Smith residence in Fulton street, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, was private. The Rev. C. M. Roberts conducted the services.

SERVICES FOR THE DEAD.

Funeral Notices, a Card of Thanks and Similar Matters.

The pallbearers at the funeral of the late Mrs. Caroline Jellyman, which took place from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith, on Tuesday afternoon, were Walter Smith, Charles Smith, Lee Graber, Cyrus Stoner, Charles Jarvis and Charles Steitz.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Minster, of Toledo; Louis Miller, Marcus Zirger and Charles Reinbold, of Tiffin, and William Miller, of Bucyrus, who were called here by the death of the late Sebastian Fritz, returned to their homes today.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Harriet Witt will be held at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

We desire to extend our thanks to all those who assisted us during the illness and after the death of the late Sebastian Fritz, husband and father. We feel especially grateful to the members of the fire department, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Daughters of Veterans.

MRS. SEBASTIAN FRITZ AND FAMILY.

The ladies of the Sacred Heart are kindly requested to meet in the chapel of St. Joseph's church, Thursday evening, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of Mrs. Harriet Witt.

MRS. L. J. KERRIGAN, Sec'y.

Mrs. Louis Limbaugh and family take this means of expressing their gratitude for the kindness shown during their recent bereavement.

Granted Certificates.

Of the fifty applicants examined at the recent meeting of the Stark county teachers' examining board, only twenty-two were granted certificates, as follows: Two-year certificates—John M. McLaughlin, A. A. Shear. One-year—J. A. Burris, Z. T. Bishop, Homer Barthelomy, J. A. Metzger, Lloyd J. Noaker, F. J. Oakes, E. F. Rhodes, D. E. Shoemaker, D. F. Stuckey, M. D. Teeple, James G. Wise, Allie J. Begue, Clementine Binckley, Minnie E. Corl, Daisy P. Drake, Sarah Evans, Clela L. Harter, Francis Richards, Edith Weimer, Grace E. Meyers. This was the last meeting of the old board. When the next board meets in September another new member will have been appointed to take the place of Member Sayler, whose term expires at that time.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stuhldreher.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Graybill, of North Grant street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Witter left on Wednesday for an extended visit in Mt. Vernon.

Miss Edna Ayres, of Canal Dover, is the guest af Miss Millie Wilhelm, in East South street.

Mr. and Mrs. James, of Galion, are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. C. E Sutton, in Wellman street.

Mrs. Linnie Lee Baldwin, of Weeping Water, Neb., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Shauf, in East Main street.

Miss Mae Kikley and Frank Kikley, of Fort Wayne, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cochran, in Edna street.

The Eighth Ohio regiment will hold its annual encampment at New Philadelphia during the first week in August.

Dr. and Mrs. Peter Fox, of North Shields, England, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kelly, in South Grant street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brough, residing three miles east of the city, entertained a party of Massillon friends Saturday evening.

A festival will be given at Beech Grove on Saturday evening, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Sunday school at that place.

John Kiefer, of Crystal Spring, has purchased Edwin Mausz's interest in the saloon heretofore conducted under the firm name of Brenneman & Mausz.

W. D. Benedict, who has been at Mt. Clemens, Mich., for some time, taking treatment for rheumatism, is improving steadily and expects to return home in a short time.

M. Neal bought his first supply of new wheat today from Jacob Lantz, whose farm is north of the city. The wheat is an unusually fine quality and brought 75 cents per bushel.

The Pahlaus lost to the New Berlin team on the show grounds, on Saturday afternoon, by the score of 13 to 5. The batteries were Kandel, Hose and Buhmair, and Hose, Ross and Ross.

The Rolling Mill ball team defeated the Millport team at Millport on Sunday afternoon by the score of 21 to 7. The batteries were C. Clapper, F. Miller and C. Miller and M. Sharp, Post and C. Sharp.

Oscar Bittner and two sons, of Cleveland, arrived in this city on their wheels on Saturday, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Oestringer, in Wooster street. Mrs. Bittner arrived in the city on Sunday.

The death of John Yando, the 15-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Yando, was caused by diabetes. He was buried from St. Mary's church, the class with which he received communion attending in a body.

Henry Aue, while descending the steps leading to the township trustees' office, under the opera block, on Saturday, slipped, and in the consequent fall sustained a serious injury to one of his legs. Mr. Aue resides in Canal street.

Mrs. William Finley, Mrs. Reese, the Misses Margaret Finley and Jennie Kitt, and Messrs. Abraham Williams and Edward Davis, of Youngstown Hill, left today for Mt. Vernon, where they will attend the sessions of the Baptist assembly.

Samuel A. Morgan, of Massillon, has received word of an operation which his brother, John Morgan, of Fredericksburg, was obliged to undergo, last week, for the removal of an eye, which was injured in an accident in a coal mine a year ago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. McConnaughy left on Wednesday morning for Detroit, where Mr. McConnaughy will attend the National Bookkeepers' convention. Mr. and Mrs. McConnaughy will be joined at Akron by Mr. and Mrs. David McConnaughy.

The Farmers Telephone Company is now setting its poles by machinery, the latter being the property of the United States Telephone Company. By the aid of the apparatus, the old laborious process of raising and setting the poles is entirely done away with.

J. M. Seese has received a letter from his brother, William Seese, announcing the latter's safe arrival at Cape Nome, Alaska, on June 18. Mr. Seese says there are 25,000 or 30,000 people in Nome City, all living in tents. Meals cost two dollars each. Common labor is paid one dollar an hour.

Mayor John G. Warwick, of Navarre, who is a Massillon visitor today, says says that the Bethlehem township metropolis will have the largest Labor Day celebration the Tuscarawas valley has seen in many years. There will be a fox chase, the sportsmen of five counties participating, and much else of an extraordinary nature.

Hess, Snyder & Co. have been granted a building permit by City Clerk Seaman. They propose to spend $650 constructing a third story on the rear of their building at the corner of Main and Mill streets. The addition is to be completed by October 15. Only the part of the building fronting on Main street is at present three stories high.

The returns of the Dow tax settlements to the state auditor show 259 saloons in Stark county as against 252 a year ago. The state's share of the Dow tax money from this county amounts to $13,938.72. Sixty-nine counties have now settled with the state and show an increase of 197 saloons. At this rate there will be an increase of over two hundred in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Snyder, Floyd C. Snyder, and the Misses Stella Snyder, Ethel Snyder, Hattie Snyder and Ila Snyder, left on Wednesday afternoon for Cleveland, where they will take a steamer for Buffalo, Toronto and other points, en route to the Muskoka lakes, in Canada, where they will spend several weeks.

Faith Lutheran chapel was crowded Sunday evening on the occasion of the jubilee service, out of thanks for the prosperity which has been the church's, both in membership and in improvements to the church property during the past year. The Rev. L. H. Burry, of St. Paul's church, and the Rev. G. M. Schmucker, of Canton, preached sermons during the evening. Music was rendered by the choirs of St. Paul's church and Faith Lutheran chapel.

According to the climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau for the present week the weather has been favorable for harvesting; the quality of hay good, yield light; wheat harvest continues, quality of grain variable, yield very poor; oat harvest begun, crop good; corn, gardens and potatoes doing well in north and west, but damaged by drought in southeast; tobacco doing well, topping begun on earliest; little change in apples; peaches and grapes doing well.

Mrs. Christian Erwin and Miss Margaret Morgan, the Massillon school teachers who are making one of Cook's tours, with a party of forty others, writing from Trafalgar Square, London, under date of July 6, say: "We leave for Paris tonight. Last evening we saw Irving and Ellen Terry in 'Olivia.' Today we visited and attended service at Westminster abbey, drove in Hyde park, saw Buckingham palace and stood in the room where Victoria was born."

About forty friends called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Jabas, in South Henry street, on Monday evening, and seating Mrs. Jabas in a huge, luxurious rocker, which they had brought with them, reminded her that she had reached another milestone in life, and that they had come to assist her in proper celebration of the event. The Rev. O. P. Foust, on behalf of Mrs. Jabas, thanked the guests for the present, after which an enjoyable evening was passed only too quickly. A delightful lunch was served before the departure of the guests. The following were present from Dalton: Mrs. W. C. Scott, Mrs. G. O. Race, Mrs. D. F. Schultz, Mrs. J. M. Fiscus, Mrs. Edward Horn, Miss Horn, Mrs. Adam Weiss, Mrs. John Young and Mrs. J. E. Goudy.

ATTEMPTED TO WADE ACROSS.

Massillonians Almost Come to Grief at Turkeyfoot on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Richards, Miss Frances Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. John Hinderer, Edward Krisher, George Mauger and Arthur Mauger, of this city, formed a picnicking party to Turkeyfoot lake on Sunday. In the afternoon the party went in bathing near the Flory place. Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Miss Snyder and Mrs. Hinderer waded far out into the lake thinking that the water was shallow enough to allow them to wade across, when they suddenly found themselves in a deep hole. Mr. Richards worked heroically to save the three ladies, neither of whom could swim, the latter meanwhile attracting, by their cries the attention of the other members of the party, who were nearer. When help finally arrived the four were almost drowned, Mr. Richards being nearly exhausted. With the exception of Miss Snyder, who is slightly ill, the adventurers experience no ill effects today.

Another drowning almost occurred at Turkeyfoot lake on Sunday afternoon, when one of the occupants of a sail boat, whose condition was rather tipsy, enjoyed the rare sport of throwing a companion in a similar state overboard. Fortunately, nearby boats prevented the sport from resulting fatally.

THE RECEIPTS WERE $65.

Money Raised for the Myers School Reunion.

The festival given by the Myers school ex-teachers' and ex-pupils' association, at the school house, Saturday evening, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of the annual reunion, to be held at the school house and in Hornberger's grove, on August 16, brought in $65, about one-half of which is profit. A meeting of the association will be held on next Tuesday evening, when festival matters will be settled, and arrangements for the reunion completed.

WORK IS RESUMED.

The Mine was Shut Down Since the Day of Held-Bullach Accident.

Operations were Monday morning resumed at the Massillon Mining Company's new mine, west of the city, where the accident in which Christian Held was killed and Howard Bullach was injured occurred last week. The mine had been shut down since the day of the accident. Howard Bullach is gradually improving. There is no doubt but that he will recover.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of neglecting your blood. When impurities manifest themselves in eruptions or when disordered conditions of stomach, kidneys, liver or bowels appear, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will make pure, live blood, and put you in good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Its use is economical and assures the most healthful and appetizing food.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

OTHERS TO DECIDE.

Arbitration of the Vogt Difficulty Advised.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

The National Officers of the United Brewery Workers Send a Suggestion to Massillon—A Miners' Official Says the Craft in the Disirict is Doing Better Than in Years.

Gustave Pahlau, of the Massillon branch of the United Brewery Workers, Wednesday morning received a letter from the national headquarters, at Cincinnati, recommending that the local branch and F. A. Vogt, agent for the Finlay Brewing Company, submit the differences which exist between them to a board of arbitration, both sides to accept the decision of such board as final. Two of the arbitrators, the letter suggested, should be selected by the union; two by Mr. Vogt and a fifth by the arbitrators already chosen. Mr. Pahlau said that the local members of the union would doubtless agree to this. Mr. Vogt declined to make a definite statement as to whether he would consent to arbitrate or not, declaring that that was his business. He did not want a controversy, he said, and he was afraid one might follow any statement of this kind made by him. He wanted all union men for his friends, he remarked, and did not want to take a chance of losing any of them by talking too much.

MINERS DOING WELL.

William Morgan, of East Greenville, a member of the state executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in Massillon today, says that work at the majority of the Massillon district mines at present is better than it has been at this season in four or five years past. Most of the mines, he stated, are averaging three or four days' work a week. He attributes this condition of affairs to the fact that the foreign demand for American coal is so great as to relieve to a great extent the competition in the domestic markets. Mr. Morgan thinks the outlook for the fall and winter trade is excellent. It was predicted by various operators, at the time of the last joint conference of operators and miners, that the increase in the pay of the miners would result in less work for the Massillon and other districts, as coal could be produced much cheaper in the non-union districts. The miners were confident that there would be no change for the worse, and they say that now they have the proof of it.

AN HONORARY MEMBER.

J. W. Foltz So Elected by Hart Post, G. A. R.

At the last meeting of Hart post, G. A. R., Jacob W. Foltz was elected an honorary member of the organization, this being in appreciation of the kindly feeling Mr. Foltz has always borne the post and the interest he has taken in its work. Mr. Foltz has been the chairman of the finance committee of every Memorial Day celebration in nine years past, and the success of each was due largely to his efforts.

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MINERS HAVE LEFT.

One Reason Why the Population is Not What was Expected.

One reason that is assigned for Massillon's failure to show a larger population, considering the immense number of newcomers that local industrial activity has brought to this city, is that the exhausting of coal veins in this immediate vicinity has caused hundreds of miners and their families to seek fields farther west. When the 1890 census was taken, several mines were in operation almost on the edge of the city, and practically all of the workmen lived here. Now the nearest mine is three miles distant, and West Brookfield lies between it and Massillon. A large majority of the miners who lived in this city in 1890 are now residents of East Greenville, North Lawrence and West Brookfield.

The population of the city in 1890 was 10,092, there having been an increase of 4,000 during the decade then ending. The gain duaing the past ten years has been about 1,800.

AN ABRUPT STOP.

A Wreck Delays the Presidential Party En Route to Washington.

The west bound Pennsylvania mail train, which was four hours late in arriving at this city on Tuesday afternoon, was delayed at Spruce Creek, near Altoona, where a fast west bound express was wrecked early in the morning, by colliding with a freight. The engineer of the express, Stewart Croninger, of Harrisburg, Pa., was instantly killed. The special train carrying President McKinley and party from Canton to Washington, coming from the west, escaped collision with the debris by making an abrupt stop. The President was awakened from his sleep, and hurriedly dressing, walked forward to the wrecked locomotive to ascertain the cause of the trouble. He expressed grief on being told of the death of the engineer,

AFFAIRS OF UNCLE SAM.

Many Will Take the Civil Service Examination—Rural Delivery System.

Twelve persons have thus far applied to Deputy Postmaster W. F. Brown for instructions as to the civil service examination which will be held in the council chamber on August 1. This examination is for the purpose of determining the eligibility of the candidates for appointment to positions in the postoffice.

No definite instructions have yet been received from Washington in regard to the rural delivery system which was to have been inaugurated in Tuscarawas township on July 1. Persons who were to have been benefited by the innovation make inquiries at the local postoffice every day. Some are beginning to feel that the free delivery will never come.

Life and Death Right.

W. A Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5 00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles." Regular sizes 50c and $1 00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Read the "want" columns daily?

THE THINGS MARINE

Traffic on the Canal Unusually Brisk.

MR. MOORE AND THE GRASS

Old Boatmen Notice a Change in the Character of the Weeds—Columbus Dispatch Says that Capitalists Have Applied for a Lease for an Electric Railway on Canal Property.

Traffic on the Ohio canal seems to be increasing. It frequently happens that twenty boats pass this port in a day, which was something unusual in the last season or two. The recent increase in the price of hauling rates made by the Canal Boatmen's Association has made traffic more profitable also.

Captain Moore and his state boat have arrived from Fulton for another struggle with the canal grass. Boatmen say that the character of the canal grass has changed with other things in recent years. It was formerly a tall tape-like stalk, but now it is like wire. Captain Moore says it is hard stuff to cut. The scythes pull it out by the roots.

A Columbus dispatch says that Ohio capitalists have filed an application with the state canal commission for a lease on Ohio canal property from Cleveland to Portsmouth, for the purpose of constructing an electric railway. On either side of the waterway the state has much property. Six feet of land on the heel path side belongs to the state, which also claims all property on that side which the water over-flows. It is along here that the electric railway promoters wish to construct their line. On the towpath side, the state owns ten feet of land from the water's edge, unless it be an embankment, in which case the state claims all which lies between summit and base.

The canal sees more pleasure parties this summer than in several years. Scarcely a Sunday passes that the numerous pleasure craft, do not, on cruises of a few miles, leave with merry crowds aboard, and not infrequently larger barges are scrubbed up and pressed into service. With the revival of the appreciation of the pleasures of the canal also comes a grater interest in aquatics generally. Canoeing and boating parties have become common. The paddlers of the Myrtethel have in contemplation a several weeks' cruise.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion and builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. Guaranteed.

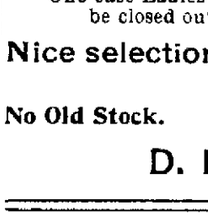
He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed, but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25c a box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

J. S. Marquis, piano tuner, will be in Massillon next week.



August Bargains in July.

D. KIEHL & CO.,

No. 9 Canal St., Massillon, O.

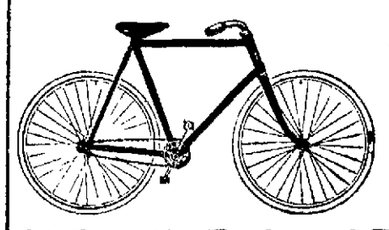
ARE OFFERING

One case Children's Leghorn Hats, $1.00 quality for.....25c
One case Children's Sun Hats in blue and brown, 35c quality.....15c
One case Ladies' black and white, latest shape untrimmed Hats will be closed out at, each.....25c

Nice selection of Flowers, Chiffon and Ribbons at Half Price and Less.

No Old Stock. Everything New and Up-to-Date.

D. KIEHL & CO, 9 Canal St.



JOHN R. SMITH,

Bicycle Lamps,
Tires and.....
Sundries,.....

At Greatly Reduced Prices Uutil August 20th.

John R. Smith, 29 W. Main St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ZEB KNEW THE HOWL

IT INTERRUPTED A DISCUSSION ON THINGS BIBLICAL.

The Old Possum Hunter Tells About a Wildcat Scrimmage and How, After He Thought He Had the Old Woman Licked, She Silenced Him.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

"One evenin," said the possum hunter of Tennessee, "as me an the old woman set smokin our pipes on the doah-step an feelin at peace with the world, she suddenly says to me:

"'Zeb, do yo' know why the preacher didn't stop with us when he was 'long yere two weeks ago?'

"'Bekase he stopped with Jube Taylor,' says I.

"'He stopped thar, but he wasn't gwine to till he heard what yo' had said. Then he got mad an wouldn't step foot over the doah.'

"'An what did I say?'

"'Yo' was blowin round that yo' didn't believe the whale swallered Joner. 'Peared that yo' wanted to start a fuss with somebody. What's that whale an Joner got to do with yo'?

"MEEBE THE WHALE SWALLERED JONER."

What's the matter that what's good 'nuff fur Elder Hopkins an everybody else round yere ain't good 'nuff fur yo'?'

"'But I ain't a-believin the story. How's a man gwine to live right on arter he's bin swallered by a whale?'

"'That's none of our bizness,' she says.

"'But I'm makin it my bizness,' says I. 'What don't seem likely to me I ain't gwine to believe in.'

"'But yo' might keep shet about it an not raise a fuss. Who air yo', Zeb White, that yo' disputes the Bible?'

"That started the row," said the old man, "an we had some purty hot words. I said I didn't believe the story, an she said she didn't keer whether I did or not, an we was sassin away when we heard a cry up on the hillside. It was sunthin like the cry of a child, an the old woman gits up an listens an says:

"'Zeb, thar's a leetle child wanderin about in the bresh. Jest hoot two or three hoots to draw it this way.'

"The cry come ag'in, an then I knowed what it was. It wasn't no lost child, but a prowlin wildcat. I hadn't heard one fur two y'ars, but I was dog suah of the game. I'd hev told the old woman, but she got mad bekase I wouldn't hoot an called me names. When the third cry comes, she says to me:

"'Zeb White, that must be Joe Baker's leetle boy Jim, an he's wandered two miles away from home. If yo've got a heart in yo'r busum, yo'll go up the mounting an find him an bring him down in yo'r arms.'

"'I ain't huntin fur lost boys,' says I as I fills my pipe.

"'Then I am. I'll go up thar myself.'

"'Better not.'

"'But I will. Befo' the Lawd, but I don't know what's come over yo', Zeb. Fust yo' go an deny that the whale swallered Joner, an then yo' won't move hand or foot to save an innercent child from perishin. Mebbe yo' air gittin ready to turn Mormon an run away from me?'

"'I ain't takin wild varmints fur lost boys,' says I as the scream come ag'in.

"'It's no wild varmint. It's the voice of leetle Joe Baker, an he must be skeert almost to death of the darkness. Yo' sot right yere like an old mewl, an I'll go up an find him. I'm thankin the Lawd yo' hain't got no children of yo'r own.'

"With that she grabs up a stick an starts up the hill. While I knowed that a wildcat was roamin round, I didn't think the old woman would come to any hurt. I hoped the cat would yell out an skeer her, an so it was ten minits befo' I follered on. She went pushin through the bresh an callin to Joey, an now an then the cat cried out in answer. I was doin a heap of laughin to myself when the old woman calls back to me:

"'Come on, Zeb! I've dun found the child!'

"'Then bring him along,' says I.

"'I can't. He's up a tree. Zeb, did yo' ever hear of a lost boy climbin a tree?'

"'Not skassly, but mebbe they do it.'

"'An his eyes are shinin like two coals of fire. I never knowed that lost children's eyes looked that way at night.'

"I knowed the cat had clumb a tree an was lookin down at the old woman, an I had jest opened my mouth to cry out a warnin when the cat hissed an growled an rattled the bark with her claws. That was 'nuff. The old woman gin a yell an started to run, but at the fust move she fell over a log. I reckon that cat must hev bin mighty mad 'bout sunthin, fur she screamed out an jumped to the ground an in two jumps was on the old woman's back an usin her teeth an claws like sin. I grabbed up a club an mixed in, but at the fust blow the club broke, an the cat turned on me. Lemme tell yo' sunthin 'bout wildcats. If yo' was to be pitched into a hole on top of fo'teen buzzsaws, it wouldn't be as bad as hevin a row with one full grown wildcat. She would gin me a bite an then gin the old woman a clawin, an thar was no gettin away from her. We had to fight fur our lives, an I never did sich fightin in all my days. We'd hev both bin done up except that I dashed the cat ag'in a tree an stunned her, an while she lay thar we fled to the house an locked the doah. We hadn't skassly got in befo' the critter was screechin round, an, not bein able to git at us, she went round to the shed an bit an clawed my old mewl till he was 'no good all winter.

"We was a drefful sight to see when we got into the house—me an the old woman. We was in tatters an kivered with blood, an we jest fell down an laid thar. I was the worst hurt, but I hadn't got over bein mad yit. Bimeby I sot up an says:

"'Mebbe the whale swallered Joner, an mebbe he didn't?'

"The old woman groaned with her bites an didn't say a word.

"'Mebbe Zeb White has a right to his opinyun, an mebbe he hasn't?'

"She groaned ag'in, but she hated to give up.

"'An mebbe Zeb White has sense 'nuff in his head to know the yeowl of a wildcat from the cry of a leetle child? If yo' think he hain't, then yo'd better tree some mo' lost boys.'

"'What's the argyment, Zeb?' she asks as she sits up with tears in her eyes.

"'The argyment is, Kin I hev my opinyun 'bout Joner an the whale?'

"'I'm considerin that yo' kin.'

"'An am I a man to leave an innercent child to perish in the bresh?'

"'Not skassly.'

"'An air yo' still thankin the Lawd bekase we hain't got no children?'

"'I don't believe I am.'

"'An, lastly, air yo' gwine to fly up mad bekase I say them lions orter hev eaten Dan'l when he was cast befo' 'em?'

"'I'll argy the p'int, Zeb.'

"'Then that's all. I'll light another candle, git out the coon's fat an some rags, an we'll see if we can't patch each other up an git along fur a mouth without no mo' fussin.'"

"And so it ended all right?" I asked of the old man as he finished his story.

"I thought it had," he replied, with a sigh. "I thought I had the old woman licked an was gwine to boss the cabin from that time on, but we was both still limpin from our hurts when I happened to mention that them people never crossed the Red sea dry shod, an she turned on me an got me by the ha'r, an I had to take it all back an shet up like a clam." M. QUAD.

"DOING ONE'S BEST."

Success of Those Who Take This For a Motto.

A homely rhyme found in an old fashioned jingle book imparts a sound philosophy:

Thoughtful little Mary Wood
Always did the best she could.
Let us follow Mary's plan,
Always do the best we can.

At the first glance this looks very easy, still, most of us know that there are days when we do not by any means attain to so high a standard. To do one's very best implies that one has a conscience that will not be satisfied with half measures, that one has more than the average amount of good health and that one's ideal is a lofty one. Most of us start off splendidly when we begin anything new. The real testing time comes when the novelty is worn off and we are tired and begin to carry the load wearily.

The old proverb, "A new broom sweeps clean," would never have been spoken if the invariable custom of the world had always been to do the best on all occasions. The great cathedrals of Europe were built slowly through the ages by men who did their best. The great explorers and investigators in science have done their best. Whatever the work, if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

The person who has a reputation for accuracy and for punctuality, whose work is always thorough and whose name stands for the best he can do, never need fear that he will not find room at the top.—Harper's Bazar.

A Misleading Motto.

"I was down in Charleston, W. Va., recently," said a business man, "looking after a contract, and I noticed a funny thing.

"You know," he went on, "that the motto on the great seal of West Virginia is a Latin lingo something like 'Montana nil non est exto,' meaning 'Mountaineers are always free.' Well, sir, they slap that state seal all around their capital, and as I was going into the penitentiary I looked up and saw it over the door. There it was 'Mountaineers are always free.'

"It may be more cheering to the convicts to read that than the old slogan, 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here,' but it's a blasted lie on the face of it at that, for I saw plenty of mountain men wearing the stripes once I got inside."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bogus Coffee Berries.

Unroasted coffee berries are often made from oat and rye flour and cornmeal. The natural aroma of these grains is destroyed by some process, and after the proper amount of coffee aroma is added the berries are formed and caused to maintain their shape by some adhesive substance.

Domestic.

Larry—Be hivins, Dinnis, that ould hen's atin tacks.

Dinnis—Maybe she's goin to lay a carpet.—St. Andrew's Gazette.

The native dress of the better class of Japanese of both sexes is a loose wrapper, open at the chest and at the waist confined by a girdle.

It is estimated that an average of eight matches are used daily by every man, woman and child.

ODD BANK VISITORS.

CRANKS ARE ALMOST AS MUCH TO BE FEARED AS CROOKS.

Paying Tellers Have to Be Models of Vigilance All the Time to Dodge the Schemes and the Schemers That Lie In Wait For Them.

Many are the uses and the schemes that are devised for the purpose of beating the paying tellers in banks, and the cranks are as much to be feared as the crooks.

"That old man who has just left the bank," said the teller as he ran his fingers quickly over the new bills, "has been coming to this place every day for the past two years calling for money. He comes in every morning exactly at 11 o'clock and asks quietly if his check has arrived. I always have to tell him no, and he thanks me graciously and goes away. I was new at the bank when he came in the first time, but I saw at a glance that he had something the matter with his headgear. When he asked about his money, I told him that we had nothing, and he looked greatly surprised and worried. He asked many other questions and then left. He returned the next morning and the next, and he has been coming ever since. One day he failed to show himself, and I thought he had given up the hunt as a bad thing. For a month he kept away, but by and by he bobbed up serenely again.

"'I've been sick,' he said, 'and I hope I have not caused you any inconvenience in holding my money. No money here? What? That is strange.'

"With this he thanked me and went away. He will be here again in the morning, and he'll keep coming day after day until death sends him to a bigger bank. The man is just a sample of what we get every day, although he is the most regular chap of the kind I have ever seen. The boys around the bank feel rather superstitious now if he fails to come in, and I'll gamble that that black porter yonder will quit his job the very first time that old man fails to make his daily visit."

The teller leaned on the counter. "Yes," he went on, "it would surprise you to know how many people come here day after day to get money when they have absolutely no reason for coming. They have no papers on which money can be secured, but they just come right along, hoping, I guess, that some day they will hit the bank. Now, last week a big fellow who had evidently been drinking rushed in and yelled to me that he wanted $1,000. I had never seen him before, and he made no pretense of handing up any papers. He said he was in a big rush. I realized at once that he was crazy, and I acted quickly. Reaching back to my drawer, I put my hand on my revolver and waited. He did not see the weapon. 'The vault is closed,' I said, 'and you cannot get any money today.' With that he reached his hand to his hip pocket, but I did not move. I looked him squarely in the eye and waited. He stood there for 20 seconds, with his hand on his hip and his eyes on me, and then he cowed. Without a word he turned his back to me and walked out. I tried to find out who the man was, but failed, and he never came back to repeat the demand.

"Another time I had a really dangerous crazy man to handle, but I acted like a flash and possibly saved my skin. It was about 1 o'clock one summer day when the weather was stifling. The front and side doors were propped open to let in the breeze, and I was looking over the books when a big fellow ran in the front door screaming. I looked up and saw him flourish a butcher knife, which fairly glistened in the light. 'Where did he go with that money?' he called at the top of his voice as he halted and looked at me. 'Right out that door,' I said quickly, and in a moment the man had dashed through the door and went sailing down the alley. A policeman was called, but the man was not seen afterward. I am sure I would have felt the edge of his dangerous knife if I had not sent him out that door.

"Another strange thing happened once while I was working as a clerk in another bank. I was standing by the teller's counter when a nicely dressed young man came in, walking rather awkwardly. He managed to reach the teller and presented a paper. 'Will you please cash this for me?' he said. The teller took the paper mechanically and looked at the stranger. 'Why, this is no good,' he said. 'This is only a piece of white paper. What kind of a game are you trying to work?' The man gasped. 'Why, it is a check,' he called quickly. 'Not much,' said the teller, handing it back. The man looked at it. 'Good God!' he cried. 'Then I am blind!' They took him away, and he died at the hospital before he had a chance to explain. The doctors said it was a mystery, and the man's body was kept for six months. Finally it was sent to Kansas on the order of a woman who wired a description and said it was her son's."—New York Sun.

The Banyan Tree.

In the fruiting season the banyan tree is an arbor for the feathered creation, and a rude temple is often set up under or close to its shade, at which the wayfarer stops to cook a meal more frequently than to offer a prayer. These sacred trees, with their grateful shade, are common in every part of India, and are confined to the tropical zone. As timber they are of no value, but gumlac is obtained from their juice, and the bark is used by the Hindoos medicinally.

The doll is probably the most antique of toys. It has been found inside the graves of children of ancient Rome.

Every man is either a hero or a coward, but the majority are never unveiled.—Chicago News.

IRONCLAD FEVER.

A Peculiar Disease That Was Killed by Ventilation.

In the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac it was found that there was not sufficient air in the turreted steamer for the crew and that the suffocating gases generated by the explosion of gunpowder found their way below and rendered it practically impossible for the men to work. Necessity therefore compelled the introduction of some apparatus for artificial ventilation.

The old methods in vogue for hundreds of years had been retained even under the new conditions and but for the striking exhibition of direct interference with fighting capacity would have remained for many years longer. In the Monitor was placed a rotary blower, worked by steam. Air was thus drawn from one half of the steamer through a system of pipes and forced into the other. Various changes were made in later ironclads of this period. In some the air was drawn down the turrets and forced throughout the vessel, thus rendering them more than ever liable to suffocate the men below in battle, while in others the supply was obtained through armored cylinders and forced out through the turrets.

It was in the early ironclads that a peculiar disease developed which, being confined to those vessels, was soon designated ironclad fever. In this affection the initial symptoms were much like those of typhus, but in a short time severe occipital pain was followed by complete aphonia and this by coma and death. The introduction of ventilating appliances caused the disappearance of this singular disease, and in time these metal boxes, almost entirely submerged, came to be regarded as probably the most salubrious vessels afloat.—Cassier's Magazine.

SHOOTING IN SCOTLAND.

An Immense Sum Expended Annually In This Form of Sport.

As to the sums spent on shooting in Scotland, so large is the total that it is a difficult matter to arrive even at an approximate estimate. In Perthshire alone there are 465 shootings, of which about four-fifths are let to tenants and bring in about £150,000 a year, or an average of £400 a year, which seems about a fair estimate if it be borne in mind that this is an expensive country and that 50 of its best shootings bring £35,000, or an average of £700 a year. In the whole of Scotland there are about 4,000 shootings, and as each of them must at least employ one keeper and one gillie during the shooting season some estimate may be formed of the money expended in wages and the number of people employed.

In the deer forests and on the larger shootings there will often be from four to six men permanently engaged and from six to eight others working for the shooting season only. In a well known forest where I once spent many pleasant days there were three foresters, three gillies and three pony men out each day. On the grouse ground there were three keepers, with three underkeepers, a kennel man and two carriers going to and from the nearest railway station, a total of 18 men and five horses, not to mention the ponies kept for riding into the forest and those kept to carry grouse panniers. On this property three rifles could stalk each day, while three other parties of two each could shoot grouse, or the six could combine for driving.—Chambers' Journal.

Dead Letter Curios.

In postoffice transactions the lack of ingenuity and even of ordinary common sense is astonishing. The curios of the dead letter office include envelopes legibly cross marked "Return if not delivered" or "If not called for in five days, return to sender" without a word of further specifications. Others bear names without topographical data: "Hermann Kemper, painter and decorator, successor to Ritchie Bros. & Co." Workingmen, foreigners especially, often seem to credit mail clerks with the gift of geographical clairvoyance: "Jan Jansen, at the miners' boarding house, or, perhaps, stops at Mrs. Baumgarten's place"—no town to hint about the state or county of the mining camp. "Please deliver as soon as possible" some such letters are marked and seem often to have been plastered with an extra stamp in the hope of inducing the carrier to give the matter his earliest attention.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Appeals to Fear.

The appeals to fear have well nigh ceased, and yet there is no fact which we are so compelled to see as the fact of retribution. The law of retribution works in our present life. We become aware of it in our earliest infancy, and we never become developed in character until we have learned to fear that which is evil and to shun the consequences of sin. There is a sense of righteousness in all men, and all men know that unrighteousness brings punishment. It is fair to assume that what is a part of man's very structure here will continue hereafter. We may give up entirely the notion of a material hell, but we cannot give up the doctrine of retribution. Suffering must follow sin, and therefore to appeal to fear is not only legitimate, but it is in accordance with the structure of man's nature.—North American Review.

Why Wigwag Rejoiced.

Mr. Wigwag—Did the new carpet arrive all right?

Mrs. Wigwag—Yes; it came intact.

Mr. Wigwag—Hooray! Hip! Hip! That lets me out!

Mrs. Wigwag—What in the world are you talking about?

Mr. Wigwag—Why, didn't you say it came in tacked?—Philadelphia Record.

"Confound Those Flies!"
Why don't you kill them?
Daisy Fly Killer
Attracts and kills FLIES by the million. Lasts all summer.
15 Cents
Will not soil or injure anything but FLIES.
For sale at drug, grocery, or hardware stores, or 20 cents by mail.
DOUGLAS BROTHERS, Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

C&B LINE
CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep."
UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS
"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"
both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.
TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.
W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, O.

PURE BLOOD
Pure blood means life health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher
Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:
MISSOPOTOMIA, OHIO.
Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with Scrofula for thirty years but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It's wonderful.
C. W. LINSCOTT.
W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
At all Druggists. $1 00.

RUCKER'S
Korak Wonder!
Never fails to regulate the Liver and Kidneys
And purify the BLOOD. Aids Digestion and cures all forms of STOMACH disorders.
Removes all kinds of
....WORMS....
It is the mildest of all Laxatives.
KORAK OIL
CURES ALL PAIN.
Price, 50 Cents.
For sale only by
CRAIG, The Druggist

WHITE STAR LINE
DETROIT STAR ISLAND PORT HURON TOLEDO & WAY POINTS
DAILY EXCURSIONS
TOLEDO
To Detroit St. Clair Flats AND Port Huron
By the Magnificent Steamers of the WHITE STAR LINE
Leaving foot of Adams St. Daily at 9 10 a m. after the arrival of morning trains. Returning, arrive Week Days 8 30 p m, Sundays 9 p m. Fare to DETROIT, 75c., unlimited round trip, $1 25. Excursions to Detroit and return, Week Days $1.00, Sundays 50c. To PT. HURON and RETURN, a delightful two days trip, including meals and berth, only $5.
SPECIAL RATES TO SOCIETIES
For further information see nearest R. R. Agent or Write
C. F. BIELMAN, TRF. MGR. DETROIT MICH. S. BICKFORD D. P. A. TOLEDO, O.

WARTHORST & Co.
QUARRY.
BRICK. - - BRICK.
Massillon, O.

Remember
Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an "up-to-date" DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.
RIDER & SNYDER,
Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

Wholesale Prices to Users.
Our General Catalogue quotes them. Send 15c to partly pay postage or expressage and we'll send you one. It has 1100 pages, 17,000 illustrations and quotes prices on nearly 70,000 things that you eat and use and wear. We constantly carry in stock all articles quoted.
The Tallest Mercantile Building in the World, Owned and Occupied Exclusively By Us.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Av. & Madison St., Chicago.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
...TO CALIFORNIA...
Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the
Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
Every Wednesday from Boston and New England and Every Thursday from Chicago.
Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road
FINEST SCENERY.
Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Chicago and North-Western Railway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TRUE AMERICANISM

Inspiring Sermon by the Rev. C. M. Roberts.

NOT BORN OF GREED.

National Expansion Not Due to a Desire for Land—The Reasons of Its Growth Found in the Statistic of Our Exports.

"A Pulpit View of American Duty," was the subject of the Sunday morning sermon by the Rev. C. M. Roberts at St. Timothy's church. The text was taken from the book of Exodus: "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." The Rev. Mr. Roberts's conception of American duty is based upon a belief that the American government is founded upon great principles and supported by great virtues; that the growth of the nation has been the result of uncontrollable and legitimate expansion, and that American progress, therefore, is synonymous with American patriotism. The sermon was entirely devoid of any expression of political partisanship, but it voiced eloquently and inspiringly the highest ideals of true Americanism. Mr. Roberts said in part:

"The American people have been accused of an ambition born of greed for the possession of land. It is not true. North of us there lies an invisible line dividing this nation from Canada. There is land as fair and as fertile as God ever spread upon the face of the globe. There has been no time within fifty years when it did not lie open to our possession. The combined armies of Europe would have been impotent to restrain us. We have not crossed that line, we have not even desired to cross that line. South of the Rio Grande there lies another country that has been open to our possession any time within thirty-five years. No power upon this earth could have restrained us from taking possession of that land had we so designed. We have not done so, we have not even desired to do so. These lines have been as sacred to the American nation as though they were drawn by the hand of God. In the face of this fact that has been the continuous manifestation of half a century, to charge the American nation with an imperialism born of greed is a slander upon American manhood.

"But there is an imperialism abroad in the atmosphere of our national life. It is the natural result of two overmastering causes: American manhood and American soil. It has grown out of the ground with our wheat, our corn and our cotton. It has been mined with our iron, our coal, our gold and our silver. It has been woven in our fabrics, and before the mighty tidal wave of the treasures of God which have been poured out upon this nation, every barrier has gone down and every bulwark has been swept away. We have fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and worked with God in reconstructing the world. To crush American imperialism means to send back into the soil from whence it came our cereals, back into the mines our minerals; back into their elements our fabrics, and before that proposition the heart of the stoutest anti-imperialist may well be appalled. The proof of all this is in the statistics of our exports, which tell the marvelous story that within the three years last past we have sold more goods to the world than in all the one hundred and twenty years of our previous history. In spite of the compulsion of conditions, we have been able to keep ourselves from entangling alliances, but we could not keep ourselves from entangling competitions."

GUESTS AT A LUNCHECN.

The President and Mrs. McKinley Entertained in Massillon Monday.

The President and Mrs. McKinley were entertained today by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, at their home in Prospect street, being the guests of honor at a luncheon given at 1 o'clock. Covers for fourteen were laid at a round table, the decorations of which were pink and white. The place cards were heads painted in water colors, mounted on pink satin ribbon. The guests were: The President and Mrs. McKinley, Judge and Mrs. William R. Day, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Mary Reynolds, of Canton; Mrs. Louis K. McClymonds, of New York; Mrs. F. P. Church, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, Mrs. A. C. Wales and W. F. Ricks, of this city.

Mr. McKinley, in company with Mrs. McClymonds, called at various down town business places Monday morning, and everywhere the President met personal friends whom he has known for many years. Mr. McKinley remarked upon the general attractiveness of the city, and expressed great satisfaction upon hearing of its industrial advance and prospects. It is the President's first visit to Massillon in several years.

Excursions to Orrville for the races via Pennsylvania lines, July 25 and 26, from Massillon; good returning Friday, July 27.

Personal.

If you are constipated and troubled with bad digestion, nausea, dull headache, dizziness or foul breath we recommend as the best remedy we know of a little pill called "Green Mountain Pearls." We guarantee that they will relieve you, and they won't gripe. We sell a box of forty for 25 cents.

Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

ENLISTED AT CANTON.

Work of the Recruiting Station Since October 30, 1899.

Sergeant M. J. Donahue, in charge of the recruiting station at Canton, has furnished THE INDEPENDENT with the following roster of men enlisted from October 30, 1899, to July 15, 1900, with their places of residence and occupation:

Charles A. Nixon, Canton, machinist.
John Myers, Canton, laborer.
William Packard, Canton, cook.
Henry Hornick, Canton, cigarmaker.
Henry Tripp, Canton, millman.
Geo Ravenstine, Canton, stonecutter.
Frank Ungashick, Canton, watchmaker.
Ray C. Hockwalt, Canton, cigarmaker.
Walter R. Mesner, Canton, butcher.
David Stewart, Canton, machinist
George W. Grovemiller, Canton, machinist.
Christian R. Wetzel, Canton, machinist.
Charles C. Sell, Canton, machinist.
Charles A. Witter, Canton, bricklayer.
Daniel M. Bender, Canton, laborer.
Edgar Nichols, Canton, laborer.
Jay G. Closky, Canton, butcher.
Henry Whitacre, Canton, machinist.
Wm. C. Runyan, Canton, engineer.
Charles M. Stewart, Detroit, Mich., laborer.
Lee Roy Virden, Waynesburg, laborer.
Herbert Koontz, Canton, laborer.
Walter Parthington, Canton, machinist.
George W. Sharpe, Canton, molder.
John Flood, Roade Island, weaver.
Harry Husberger, Wadsworth, farmer
Fred Keckler, Wadsworth, clerk.
Charles E. Moser, Wadsworth, carpenter.
Alfred C. Jacquet, Louisville, carpenter.
Gilbert M. Oakes, Perrysville, farmer.
John M. McWilliams, Mansfield, druggist.
John A. Zander, Canton, machinist.
John L. Diamond, Canton, molder.
Wesley J. Martin, Canton, tinner.
Leroy L. Miller, Canton, shoemaker.
Lawrence Pfouts, Massillon, clerk.
George Carson, Ft. Wayne, weaver.
James B. Brownell, Canton, tailor.
Arnold Maurer, Canton, laborer.
Ben. Barnum, Canton, electrician.
John C. Hare, Indiana, farmer.
William Immel, Middlebranch, farmer.
Frank A. Schlenumer, Canton, farmer.
Charles E. Koontz, Waynesburg, laborer.
Wm. H. Koontz, Waynesburg, farmer.
Wm. W. Shine, Waynesburg, farmer.
John T. Wilkinson, Waynesburg, farmer.
Wm. Stark, Wooster, tailor.
George L. Hawkins, New Franklin, moulder.
Ira E. Kahler, Canton, molder.
Jesse A. Wollan, Clinton, molder.
John H. Smith, Cairo, laborer.
Orva L. Honser, Wooster, farmer.
James L. Smith, Wooster, farmer.
Victor M. Muchelms, Nevada, clerk.
George H. Zerts, Leroy, butcher.
Charles E. Thrailkill, Crestline, undertaker.
William Gailmy, Salem, farmer.
Charles J. Hawkins, Osnaburg, plasterer.
Louis J. Vandermiller, Canton, clerk.
Elmer E. Rice, Osnaburg, laborer.
George F. Roepke, Akron, butcher.
Charles M. Hackler, Akron, laborer.
Roy L. VanWoomer, Coldwater, Mich., painter.
John Sells, Newcomerstown, farmer.
William Kane, Canton, molder.
Wintred F. Knoedler, Bucyrus, tinner.
Ernst Sperry, Canton, cutter.
Eugene M. Marriner, Paris, laborer.
August G. Hausleman, Wooster, salesman.
Charles A. Kalwaser, Wooster, tailor.
Walter Vogt, Massillon, tinner.
Warren W. Telay, Canton, molder.
Robert R. Patterson, Inverness, musician.
Lewis Lombardi, Louisville, laborer.
Joseph P. Benchet, Louisville, shoemaker.
Emmet Lew, Wooster, railroader.
Wm. V. Krantz, Strasburg, farmer.
Wm. Shipbaugh, Dundee, schoolteacher.
Hugh B. Reese, Altoona, Pa., tinner.

TWO FUNERALS.

Obsequies of Sebastian Fritz and Mrs. Tina Kitchen.

The funeral services of the late Sebastian Fritz, which were held from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning, were largely attended. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiated. The members of the Massillon fire department, headed by Chief Burkle, attended the funeral in a body. The pallbearers were Andrew Boerner, Peter Schneider, John Verment, Joseph Flury, Nicholas Hansen and Adam Volkmor. The remains were carried from the church to the grave by Andrew Burkle, Benjamin Lapus, Frank Marks, Joseph Scott, C. Frantz and Edward Reese, of the fire department.

FUNERAL OF MRS. KITCHEN.

The funeral of Mrs. Tina Kitchen, who died on Friday evening, were conducted from the Kitchen residence, 122 South Erie street, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. J. I. Wilson. Lawrence Kerrigan, Fred Broman, sr., Henry Wagner, H. H. Pille, Fred C. Sibila and John Goehler acted as pallbearers. Out of town relatives present at the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sladden, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Koontz, of Canton, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sladden and Miss Jennie Sladden, of Cleveland.

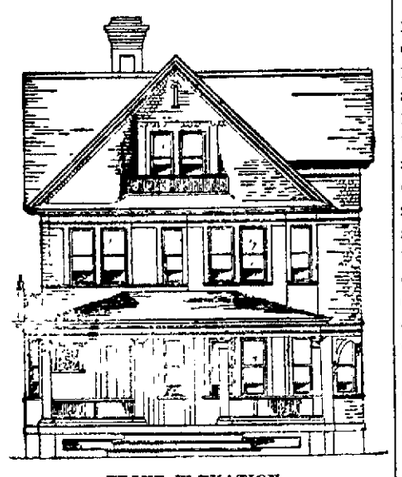
Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

AN ARTISTIC DESIGN.

Shows Residence of Twelve Rooms and Bath—Costs $4,500.

[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

This house is now in the course of construction in Flatbush, Brooklyn, and will make a very artistic and comfortable home. The exterior is covered with shingles on the second story, stained with

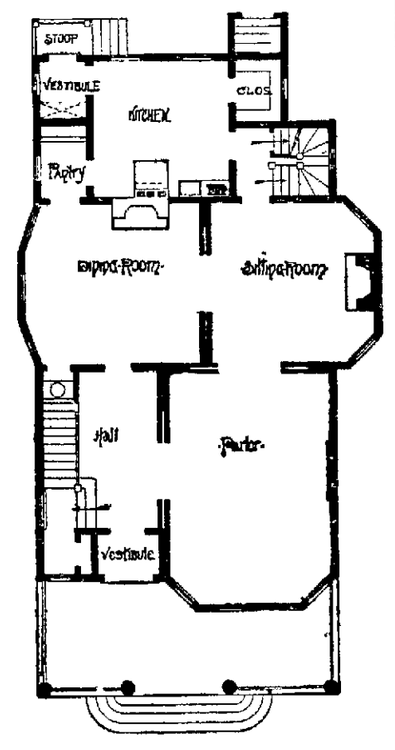


FRONT ELEVATION.

sienna creosote stain. The first story is white pine bevel siding painted a colonial cream. The roof is stained green.

The piazza across the front is 10 feet wide, giving protection from the hot summer sun. The large vestibule has a tile floor. The hall is 10 feet wide by 14 feet deep, making a large room that can be furnished to advantage as a reception room. On the stairs up two steps is a large landing, with closet for umbrellas or rubber coats, and a large art glass window gives a very pretty light to the hall.

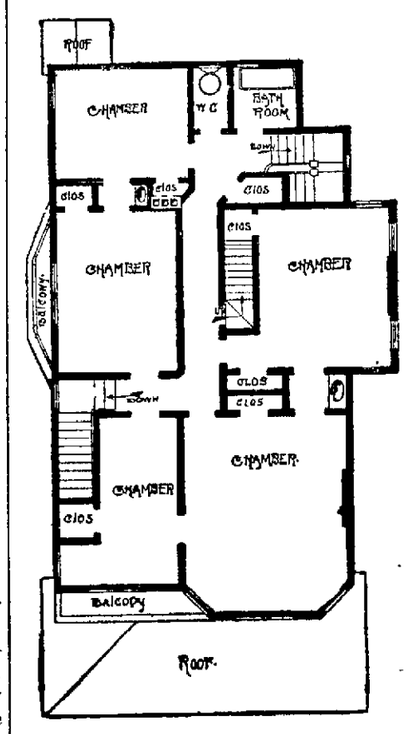
The hall is separated from the parlor by sliding doors. The parlor is a large



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

room finished in white enamel and gold, with a large colonial mantel to match the woodwork. The ceiling is ornamented with a large centerpiece of neat design and hand painting. This room is 14 feet wide by 20 feet deep and is separated from the sitting room by sliding doors. The sitting room has an open fireplace arranged for a gas log. This room is finished in antique oak, with a wood mantel to match. The dining room also has an open fireplace and a wood mantel.

The rear stairs are a very convenient feature of this plan. The kitchen is provided with an earthen sink and has a range, with a gas range attached, and a large dish closet and is separated from the dining room by a large butler's pantry.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

The second floor contains five large sleeping rooms, a bath, linen closet and water closet separate from the bath. The wash basins between the chambers are convenient, and, above all, there is plenty of closet room.

The attic has three large sleeping rooms and a storeroom, making in all 12 rooms, bath and storeroom. Dimensions, 30 feet wide by 48 feet deep. Cost to build, $4,500.

Points In Building.

One rule follow in choosing your plan and building—have a square hall and flights of stairs with right angle turns. There can be no diversity of opinion on this point. Have no straight stairs and no winding ones. Wainscot the walls on the staircase, or the handling of trunks and furniture will scar and mar it so that repairs will cost more than would the original proper building.

Have your boiler, coil or tank "wrapped." That means, have it plastered in after the new method by a nonconducting plaster, and keep the heat in. You'll always have hot water if you do.—Philadelphia Press.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Action of Massillon Firemen on Death of Sebastian Fritz.

At a meeting of Massillon firemen, held in the Central engine house on Sunday morning, in response to Chief Burkle's call, the following resolutions of respect for the late Sebastian Fritz, a former fire chief, were adopted:

Whereas, Sebastian Fritz became a member of the Vigilant Fire Company on October 21, 1860, serving this city faithfully until April 25, 1861, when he answered his country's call and enlisted for three months, at the expiration of which time he re-enlisted for three years and was honorably discharged on December 5, 1864; he then resumed his position in the fire department, serving as a volunteer fireman until April, 1880, when he was appointed assistant chief; on March 15, 1888, he was appointed chief, a position which he filled with dignity and credit to the department until June 30, 1892; and

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has called him to his eternal reward, we realize that our country has lost a patriotic and loyal citizen; our city a faithful servant, his family, a loving husband and father, and we a considerate co-worker. Be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say, that in his death we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and admiration, and that we extend to the widow and children our deepest sympathies. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our city papers, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

EDWARD JACOBY,
C. FRANTZ,
C. L. BAATZ,
Committee.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Reed & Company Ship to Washington and Tennessee.

The packers and shippers employed by Reed & Company are enjoying a brief rest, after a busy season. All the ware has not yet been shipped out of the yards, but a month more will see little left. During May, 108 carloads were sent from the works, the largest quantity shipped during any month in the year. The company has no export trade this year. Heavy sales were made in Tennessee and Washington.

Many Miraculous Cures

Have already been effected by the British Doctors, at Suite 16 and 18 Wernet Block, Canton, O. They are giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call before July 21st.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Nos. 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before July 21st.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before July 21st.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting all skin diseases rupture, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of **but few.** After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for **medical** treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful **chemical and microscopical** examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1900

ORRVILLE, MANSION HOUSE, TUESDAY, AUG. 2

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.
Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

The 19-20th Century school year, the 55th of the College, begins September 18, 1900. Collegiate Academic, Normal, Oratory, Business, Music and Art departments. Increased equipments and attendance.

Total expense for tuition, board and room can be kept below $3.50 a week.

Advantages are numerous and significant. The location, favorable and healthful.

Fall term, Sept. 18-Dec. 19; Winter, Jan. 2-March 27; Spring, April 2-June 20. Summer School, June 25-August 9, 1901. Catalog free. ALLIANCE, OHIO.

At the Bee Hive Store.

Here are Some of the

Special Low Prices For Saturday!

600 Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists at 69c each, worth up to $1.50 each.
2000 yards Fine Wash Dimities, at 12½c a yard.
1000 yards nicely assorted Seersuckers, 5c a yard.
One case Imported Percales, 10c a yard.
1000 yards Madras Cotton Cloths at 10c, worth up to 25c per yard.
One case Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 25c.
25 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts, cuffs and collars attached, 39c.
One lot ladies' Linen Skirts, 25c and 69c.
500 Sample Umbrellas, 29c to $4.00 each. About one-third of them are Colored Taffetas.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SUMMER CURTAINS.

VARIOUS LIGHT AND AIRY MATERIALS AND HOW TO DRAPE THEM.

Two Neat Arrangements For an Ordinary Window—A Scheme For an Oriel or Bay—Cord and Tassels. How to Make Frilling.

It should certainly be the exception nowadays to encounter an ugly window, considering the great variety of pretty curtain fabrics available for summer use. To name but a few, we have madrases—colored and plain—muslins, delicate china and other silks, Nottingham laces and beautiful Swiss nets.

The arrangement, No. 1, in the first cut is a slight departure from estab-

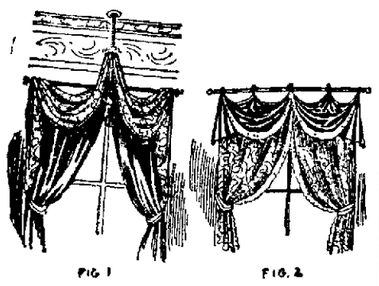


FIG. 1 FIG. 2

WINDOW DRAPERY.

lished modes and one which certainly has a very unconventional air. The construction is not uncommon, however, the characteristic feature being the manner of hanging it. A stout screw ring is placed in the ceiling, from which a long cord with double tassel depends. A large, careless looking knot should be tied around the gathered up portion of the two swags. This design would also be found a simple and effective way of treating a small archway such as may be found in many halls, staircases and landings.

Fig. 2 is another uncommon style, known as the butterfly swag. The effect is obtained by cutting the swag in the usual way, giving, however, a little more fullness in depth, cutting out a small semicircle in the middle of the top and drawing this to a point.

Oriel windows unrelieved by drapery present a very unfinished appearance. An easy method of treating them is to have a succession of simple swags suspended from the rings of the pole and disappearing behind the long curtains. Tails may be introduced at the angles if considered desirable, and cords and tassels here give a light and smart effect. Where economy is studied both may be dispensed with.

Fig. 3 shows a little more style and variety. The center is drawn up with the swags thrown over the pole at the angle and the tail showing behind. In this case it is better to draw up the corresponding side of each swag separately, plait up the tail and attach them to one another behind the pole.

The center of the side windows may be treated with cord and tassels in the same way as the middle one if desired. The last design can be carried out in madras muslin or in any of the heavier materials, such as wool, serge or tapestry.

Although the madras muslin may be ecru, the fringe need not necessarily be self colored. A delicately tinted one in harmony with the prevailing tints around the window would be quite permissible.

When joining the coiling swags and tails of the windows, the back of the former and the front of the latter should be placed together. This will be more readily understood if a straight piece of material is festooned over a pole, when it will be seen that each alternate swag presents the opposite side to the room.

A pole is not indispensable; a plain lath will be found cheaper, and it will serve quite as well. In such a case the drapery would have to be tacked to

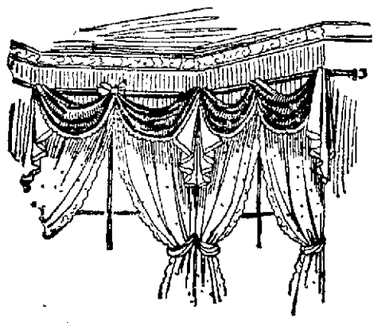


FIG 3.

FOR AN ORIEL WINDOW.

the front of the lath and finished off with a cord. It would improve the scheme to add a small box plaited or frilled heading.

When frilling curtains, the muslin should be cut in long strips about five inches broad, joined together and hemmed along one side; the fullness put in may be anything from a half to a whole additional. It is a tedious job to turn down about half an inch on the other edge of the frill and draw it up, then attaching it to the curtain by hand. Those, however, who have a sewing machine with frilling attachment can enormously reduce the labor on a pair of curtains and make very even and uniform frills.

The House In the Heated Term.

The heated term is a trying season for the stay at home housekeeper. Household duties, always burdensome, become more so during the summer time, and yet few women understand the art of lessening their responsibilities. Wise housekeepers discard the heavy draperies, carpets and cumbersome furniture and choose instead a furnishing that is more suitable for the heated season. What a boon to the housekeeper to be able to dispense even temporarily with the dust collecting material! One can hardly realize how refreshing a barely furnished room is on a hot, dusty day.

A VISTA OF FASHION.

Waves on the Changing Sea of Modes—Ruffs and Other Things.

Foreign fashion seems to have adopted into its best affection the neck ruffle. Indeed, upon the manner of decorating the throat depends much of one's reputation for being well dressed. Just now it is the net ruffle, threaded with chenille at the edge and with long chenille tassels, which English women most affect. Remarkably pretty ruffles are made of black net or white tulle or lisse, hemmed with narrow black, and these over light pink or blue frocks have a special charm. From Paris comes the news that ruffles are made of silk in the form of petals of rose leaves in pale colors to match the dress they complete.

It is said also that huge white feather boas will cast their softening influences over many summer gowns, while the charms of white lisse or black tulle boas with tiny black ribbon edges will be variously utilized.

The sleeve with blouse sleeve beneath is another of the ripples in the current of fashion. A neat example of this appears in the gown here sketched, which altogether commends itself by its quaintness, a revival of the fishwife style being observed in its turned up tunic. This dress can easily be imagined achieving a pleasant effect made in pink alpaca with revers and collar of white silk striped with bands of black satin ribbon, the black satin ribbons forming an undulating design round the sleeves and the skirt which reveals a kilted underskirt and is completed with a black satin band with a white mousseline shirt front. Accor-

GOWNS UNIQUE.

dion kilted white silk muslin furnishes the undersleeves. It is a rather striking confection designed for boating use.

There is a strong suggestion of the empire period about the foulard dress sketched. This is made in pale blue, with rings of black upon it. A touch of black, by the way, is introduced into all the best gowns today. The bolero is of lace over a band of black velvet tied into a bow on the bust, while the skirt is tucked at the waist. Completing this is the ruffle aforesaid, made in this instance of white gauze, with long chenille ends.

Dust cloaks are an all important item of one's summer sartorial economy. The wise woman is she who has a handsome dust cloak and makes it do duty. Gone are the days when a dreary garment considered good or bad enough to roll up and sit upon as a cushion when occasion demanded can pass muster as a dust or traveling coat. The most important of these coats are in empire style, usually of taffetas, with rich revers and handsome sashes tied round the figure. Parisiennes with their proverbial sense of fitness have selected foulard for the coats, which they wear on the short trips to the exposition, which are now in vogue.

How to Fold a Dress Skirt.

All cotton skirts retain their shape and hang better if folded each time after they are worn instead of being hung in the closet. They should be folded in horizontal lines rather than longitudinal lines, as the tendency in wearing is always toward lengthwise creases. First stretch the garment out the full width, then double it downward from the belt to half the length of the skirt, then double it over once in a lengthwise fold, the only one that should be made. Keep a long wide box covered with denim and lined with cambric to accommodate these skirts and pile them in lightly one above the other. This method of folding tends to smooth out the lines and folds of wear. —Household.

Fashion Echoes.

In Paris cherry color is the mode. It looks particularly beautiful in crepe de chine or silk muslin, especially when the skirts are arranged in minute plaits with a line of passementerie on every one.

Lace colored gloves are le dernier cri, the suede dyed to exactly the peculiar tint of old lace. They are very becoming to the hand, softer looking than dead white.

That it is a season of lace is undoubted. It may be as an entire robe or on a parasol or as a boa or cravat or applied as insertion on foulard or muslin, but somewhere, perhaps everywhere, there it is.

Foulard gowns for general all around wear are the most useful of all the season's costumes.

Hand painted gowns are one of the elegant fashions of the season.

"All white" hats are much worn with thin gowns by young women.

Very wonderful are the several bows introduced on the toques and hats, some triform, some wheel shaped, all important.

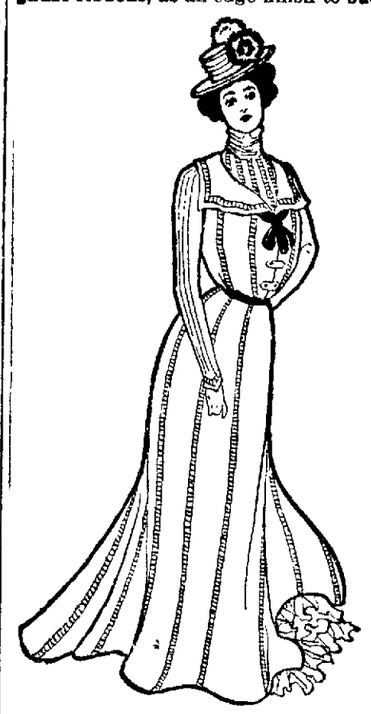
The bolero is an oft repeated tale, yet it is ever growing in favor. The Russian bolero is the version with Parisiennes, admitting of the modified looseness at the upper part of the figure, while being carefully drawn in and fitted at the waist. The bolero is universally becoming to slim figures.

IN ARDENT DAYS.

FRESH, COOL AND CAPTIVATING TOILETS OF THE SUMMER.

A Light Blue Linen Morning Gown. White Damask Afternoon Frock. Flounced Skirts—Undersleeves Now the Grand Ton.

Flounces on skirts, three the favorite number, which may either start a little above the knee, or three be the number for the ruffles on the bottom, are always pretty when the material is light and soft or of a transparent character. There is much ruching, too, of narrow gauze ribbons, as an edge finish to such



FOR A SUMMER MORNING.

flounces. That has a happy effect in black, in white and in light colors. This is pre-eminently a summer for toilettes legeres, where tulles and gauzes, laces and crapes deck us out in the evening and batistes, linens, grenadines, crepons and veilings form the fabrics of what we wear by day, and drapery, ruching, plaiting, gathering and puffing are the maneuverings constantly employed to make up these materials becomingly.

Embroidered batiste gowns are charming over poplinette as well as soft, glossy taffeta skirts, with high bodices. Ribbons are passed through slits in very many of these gowns. Black velvet is very much used with the pretty buckled bows so much in vogue. These are charming afternoon toilets for midsummer, flower trimmed hats and harmonious parasols, lending added smartness.

Undersleeves are the chic touch to elbow sleeves for day wear. No one should forego having them, as they are grand ton. It matters not whether the sleeve of your gown does not quite reach the elbow or whether it passes over it several inches or whether there is or is not an upturned cavalier cuff on the bottom of the sleeve. These are merely varieties of elbow sleeves now particularly modish, and they admit of lawn or lace undersleeves under all these conditions.

The charming summer morning gown of the first cut is of pale blue linen.

FOR A SUMMER AFTERNOON.

The skirt is nine gored, joined with herringbone at each seam. Each gore has a cluster of three tucks down the center to within ten inches of the hem. The front breadth is plain. The waist is tucked in sections, joined by the herringbone, and fastens down the front with small, stitched straps, with tiny pearl buttons on each point of strap. From under the sailor collar comes a soft, knotted scarf of black silk, which is also used for the narrow folded girdle. The sleeves are tucked on the outer part.

The pretty white damask afternoon frock is trimmed with deep ecru guipure. The skirt has a seam sack stitched down the front. Straps and girdle are of narrow black velvet ribbon.—Vogue.

The Right Way to Remove a Glove.

Do not take a glove off carelessly if you desire it to last well. In taking off turn the wrist over the fingers and draw until the fingers are half uncovered, then the finger ends may be loosened by the tips. This makes it an easy matter to readjust the glove right side out. It is a good plan to breathe in a glove after taking it off. It preserves the softness of the kid by quickly drying any slight moisture.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

OUR NEWMAN LETTER.

NEWMAN, July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Williams are Canal Dover visitors this week.

John Shrock, with his son Frank Shrock, came up from Justus last week and cut the wheat on the Violet Wise farm.

W. M. Jones returned last week from Mt. Vernon, where he had been the guest of his uncle, J S. Coxey, for several days.

Wilfred DeHoff, who is holding a good position at one of the Canton brickyards, spent part of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. DeHoff.

John McCue, of Paulding county, one of the old timers of this township, is around renewing acquaintances and former associates.

Jacob Baughman has returned from Kansas where he had been attending to business of a personal nature. He says that Kansas has the best wheat crop it has had for many years, which will add considerable to McKinley's majority in that state this year.

Miss Eva DeHoff spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. John Sims, near Canal Fulton.

A select party of our young people drove to Canal Fulton last Wednesday evening and were entertained by Miss Jennie Kitt.

Mrs. Ira Fisher and family returned to their home at Massillon after a week's visit with relatives in this village.

The Misses Mildred Masters and Jennie Cunningham, of Massillon, spent last Wednesday with friends in Newman.

The annual Sunday school excursion is being arranged and our little friends are all feeling happy.

The Sunday school worker's conference was held at the home of Mr and Mrs. Joseph Griffith last evening. Papers were read by Miss Sadie E. Griffith on "Teachers' Opportunities," and by Robert Ralston, jr., on "Force of Character," that were well received and drew forth considerable discussion.

Mordecai Davis, after searching nearly a week for a house in Massillon, has moved his affable family to that city, where he expects to be employed at the new coal mine to be opened at the Grove Patch. We are sorry that the Davises must leave us, but what is our loss will be Massillon's gain.

Mrs. Wm. Findley, Mrs. Jennie Reese, A. S. Williams, Miss Margaret Findley, of Newman; Miss Jennie Kitt, of Canal Fulton, and E. R. Davis, of Massillon, started Tuesday for a ten days' outing at Hiawatha Creek, where they will attend the Ohio Baptist convention.

GREEN OAK BRIEFS.

GREEN OAK, July 18.—The corn crop looks now more favorable than it has for many years throughout this section.

Samuel Opliger and his son Lawrence, who came here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Thomas Locke, called on a few Green Oak relatives last week, and started for Indiana last Thursday.

Messrs David Weaver and Israel Odenkirk attended the festival at Stanwood last Saturday evening.

Samuel Snavely has been suffering the past few days with hemorrhages of the lungs.

BENTLEY GOSSIP.

BENTLEY, July 18.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Hassler, who died at her home Monday evening, will take place at the Stanwood church. Services will be conducted by the Rev Mr. Adams.

Edgar Holland Miss Norma Shearer, both of New Berlin, visited Miss Bertha Kandle on Sunday.

Work on the new school house will be commenced this week.

Miss Esta Lyons, of West Brookfield, spent Sunday with Miss Bertha Erb.

The farmers in this vicinity are about through harvesting their hay and wheat.

William Christman is giving his house a new coat of paint

The people who attended the festival at Stanwood last Saturday evening, report a fine time.

J. U. Douglass is building a new barn.

Mrs. William Kitzmiller had a stroke of paralysis Sunday morning.

Miss Carrie Harrold spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Verdie Oberlin

The Rev. Mr. Adams is expecting his nephew here, Thursday, to move in the parsonage with him.

Our people are all waiting anxiously for the excursion to Chippewa lake, which will take place on July 28.

Miss Nellie Snavely visited Miss Leota Levers, on Sunday.

William G. Snavely, who is working at Jewett, is expected home on Saturday.

Mrs. Geisell, who has been visiting at the John Whitfield residence for the past two weeks, will return home today.

KILN CROWN FALLS IN.

NAVARRE, July 16.—The crown of a kiln at the pottery of the Navarre Stoneware Company fell in suddenly Monday morning, causing a shed to catch fire and doing considerable damage to a large quantity of ware in the kiln. The fire was extinguished before much was burned.

ELTON ITEMS.

ELTON, July 18.—Preaching was held in the M. E. church, at this place, Sunday.

Mrs. Flickinger, of Massillon, visited her daughter, Mrs. Curt Bitman, a few days last week.

Mrs. Naomia Poorman has come to Elton, to make her home for a short time.

Miss Grace Harrold, of Massillon, is visiting her uncle, S. D. Baughman, of this place.

Miss Katie Youngman has returned home, after spending several weeks with her uncles at West Lebanon.

Jacob Kutcher and wife were the guests of S. H. Baughman last Sunday.

Miss Martha Beck was in Cleveland, Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas Hinley is slowly recovering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

A large number of people from this place attended the children's exercises at the Cross Roads church last Sunday evening.

Miss Carrie Brinker, of West Lebanon, was the guest of Samuel Ricksecker, of Bunker Hill, Sunday.

A crowd of young people from this place attended the festivals at Stanwood and Justus last Saturday evening.

Benjamin Baughman and wife of near Massillon, were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Melville Boughman, near this place last Sunday.

John Brediger is erecting a new house, and all the young people can't wait until it is completed to have their promised ball.

DIED ENROUTE.

List of Casualties on the Transport Hancock—MacArthur Also Sent List From Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 18. — General Shafter, at San Francisco, telegraphed to the war department the following casualtirs during the voyage of the transport Hancock from Manila:

Corporal Michael Ryan, Company G, Twentieth infantry, died 30th ult., of chronic myocarditia; Private Walter A. Vaden, Forty-sixth infantry, died 23d ult., of chronic dysentery; John White, B, Thirty-ninth infantry, died 29th ult., of chronic dysentery; Joseph H. Hopson, B, Thirty-ninth infantey, died 7th inst., of chronic dysentery; Edward L. Fries, D, Fourth cavalry, died 9th inst., of chronic malarial cachixia; George Mostn, C, Thirty-ninth infantry, died 12th inst., of chronic dysentery; Edward C. Dady, B, Twenty-second infantry, died 13th inst., of chronic dysentery. Bodies of foregoing on board.

Privates John Gavin, Company K, Twenty-ninth infantry, committed suicide by jumping overboard 19th ult., and John Sullivan, B, Thirty-fourth infantry, committed suicide by jumping overboard 21st ult. Bodies not recovered. Twenty-four remains deceased soldiers also were on board.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—General MacArthur has cabled the war department a casualty report containing the following:

MANILA, July 17.—Killed—Jan. 1, San Isidro, Luzon, Company B, Thirty-fourth infantry, Fred L. Williamson.

Wounded—June 22, Malabagan, Luzon, Troop D, Eleventh cavalry, Andrew Workosky, wounded in head, slight. June 24, Ligao, Luzon, Company I, Forty-seventh infantry, Musician Robert R, Rynch, wounded in arm, slight; Guinobatan, Luzon, Troop B, Eleventh cavalry, Alexander D. Wipf, wounded in face, serious; Dumengas, Panay, Company L, Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, Michael Morrisey, wounded in head, slight.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	121⅞	122¼	121¼	121¼
American Tobacco	91¼	91½	91	91½
Atchison (Pfd.)	70⅝	70¾	69½	69½
C. B. & Q.	126¼	126⅝	125⅝	125⅛
Federal Steel	32½	33	32½	32½
U. S. Leather (pfd)	67½	67⅝	67½	67¾
Manhattan	88¼	89½	88¾	888⅜
Missouri Pacific	51⅛	52	51⅛	51⅝
Louisville & Nashville	73⅛	73½	73	73

CHICAGO, July 18 —[By Associated Press]—Cattle steady, steers $5.00@$5.70; hogs lower, weak, $4.80@$5.22.

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Aug	76¾	76⅞	75¼	75½
Sept	77¾	77⅞	76⅛	76⅜
Corn.				
Aug	39½	39⅝	38¾	38½
Sept	39⅝	40	38½	38½
Oats.				
Aug	23½	23½	23	23
Sept	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜
Pork.				
Sept	11 65	11 80	11 67	11 70
Lard				
Sept	6 67	6 75	6 67	6 70

TOLEDO, July 18.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 82¾.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	77
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	47
Oats	28
Clover Seed	4 25–4 50
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14–15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20–21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	50–60
Beets, per doz. bunches	25
Apples	60–75
Cabbage, per dozen	40–50
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	14–16
Eggs	12
Chickens, live, apiece	25–30
Chickens, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	07
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Continued Evidence of a Strong Bull Movement In the Market—Prices Somewhat Advanced.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The stock market gave continued evidence Tuesday of operations by an influential bull party. Their efforts to advance prices met with considerable success and were assisted by a sharp upward movement in a number of individual stocks, in which an outstanding short interest was driven to cover. Business continued in large part in professional hands. The general list was rather neglected and its price movements were unimportant, but net gains were generally registered at the close of the day. The manipulative character of the market was evident from the circulation from time to time of some rather extravagant rumors. But the resulting gains were pretty well held, and the pressure of profit taking at the advance was not sufficient to cause any very notable set back. The tone of the market at the close, however, was rather easy and dull at concessions from the best. This was due rather to a pause in the bull manipulation than to any large selling. Union Pacific was the most conspicuous stock in the list and resumed its upward movement early in the day.

The buying of grain carrying roads was reputed to have its origin in the west, where the bull movement in grain has run parallel with a bear speculation in the grangers. Denials of a probability that congress would be convened in extra session relieved some apprehension which was felt late Monday. The check to the advance in sterling exchange was due to the offerings of bills against gold exports. Arrangements are reported to have been already made for sending $1,500,000 in gold bars by tomorrow's steamer, and exchange houses estimate that the total for the week will run up to between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Money on call and for short time loans continue easy and abundant, but lenders are indisposed to place loans for the longer periods.

The bond market was dull and the movement of prices continued irregular. Total sales, par value, $885,000.

United States old 4s and 5s advanced ¼ in the bid price.

WOULD KILL GOEBEL.

Witness Said Powers Declared His Purpose, If Nobody Else Committed the Crime.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 18.—In the trial of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting, Finley Anderson testified that on Jan. 24 Caleb Powers told him the crowd of mountaineers which was being organized was going to Frankfort to intimidate the legislature, and if necessary, to kill enough Democrats to give the Republicans a majority. He said: "Powers told me Goebel would never live to be governor, and said he (Powers) would kill him if nobody else did."

On cross-examination, the witness became considerably confused, admitting that he had called on Colonel T. C. Campbell, of counsel for the prosecution, in Cincinnati. Witness admitted securing a position in Cincinnati, but denied that it was due to his willingness to testify in this case.

Lucy Brock, of London, testified that Powers called on her in January. He told witness he was getting up a crowd of 1,000 mountain men to go to Frankfort, "so that in case the Democrats robbed them of the state offices they could take care of themselves." The plan was Governor Taylor's.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 17.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 75@76c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 49½@50c; No. 2 yellow ear, 49@50c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31½@32c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; extra No 3 white, 30½@31c; regular No. 3, 28¾@29½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15.00@15.50; No. 2 do, $13.00@14.50; packing hay, $7.00@8.00; clover, $12.00@13.00; loose, from wagon, $16.00@16.25.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 22@22½c; creamery, Elgin, 21½@22c; Ohio, 18@18½c; dairy, 15@16c; low grades 11@12½c.

EGGS—Fresh, candled, 13½@14c; southern eggs, 12@13c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 9½@10c; three-quarters, 9@9¼c; New York State full cream, new, 10½@11c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c 5-pound brick cheese, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 11½@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, per pair, 60@65c; large, 80@90c per pair; spring chickens, live, 15@18c per pound; dressed chickens, 12½@13c per pound; live geese, 75c@$1.00 per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound; dressed, 14@15c per pound; ducks, dressed, 14@15c per pound; live, 75c@$1.00 per pair.

PITTSBURG, July 17.

CATTLE—Receipts light and market steady We quote as follows: Extra heavy, $5.50@5.70; prime, $5.40@5 50; good, $5.15@5.30; tidy, $5.00@5.15; good grass cattle, $4.70@5.00; fair grass cattle, $4.15@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; heifers, $3 50@4.60; oxen, $2.50@4.00; bulls and stags, $3.00@4.25; common to good fat cows, $2.50@4.00; good fresh cows, $35.00@48.00; fair cows and springers, $20.00@30.00; bologna cows, $10.00@15.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market steady. We quote: Prime pigs, best mediums and heavy Yorkers, $5.55; heavy hogs, $5.45@5.50; grassers and common Yorkers, $5.40@5.45; roughs, $3.50@5 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair; market steady on sheep, weak on lambs. We quote prices as follows: Choice wethers, $4.60@4.65; good, $4.30@4.50; fair mixed, $3.35@4.00; common to good, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $5.50@6.00; common to good, $3.50@5.25; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

HOGS—Market quiet at $4.65@5 40.

CATTLE—Market easy at $3.25@5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $3.50@4.25. Lambs—Market easier at $4.25@6.35.

NEW YORK, July 17.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 84½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 81⅝c in elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, 86⅜c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 88⅜c f. o. b. afloat to arrive.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 46⅜c f. o. b. afloat and 45¾c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 28½c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed western, 28@29½c; track white western, 30@34c; track white state, 30@34c.

CATTLE—All for exporters and slaughterers; nothing doing; market nominally weak.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep slow; common grades weak; lambs 10@25c lower. Common to fair sheep, $3.00@4.60; no prime here; lambs, $5.50@7.00; car of Kentucky culls, $3.50.

HOGS—Market nominal.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®